5

Lorinda Hibbard
Book
Canada

Delightful Task! to rear the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh Instruction o'er the Mind,
To breathe th' enlivening Spirit, and to fix
The generous Purpose in the glowing breast.

THOMSON.

THE

ENGLISH

SPELLING BOOK,

Accompanied by a Progressive Series of

Easy and Familiar Lessons,

INTENDED AS

An Introduction to the English Language.

—

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.,

Rector of Stonesfield; Vicar of Hurly; Chaplain to the Earl of Moira; and Author of the British Nepos; Natural History for Schools; Universal Short Hand, &c. &c. &c.

—

From the 211st London Edition.

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PREFACE.

THE parts of this Spelling-Book, comprising elementary knowledge of peculiar importance, and which should be committed to memory before the child is ten years old, are the three Spelling Tables of Proper Names in the 110th and following pages; the definitions of the Arts and Sciences beginning in page 122; the list of Countries and their chief Cities in page 126 and the following pages to 131; the Pence, Multiplication and other Tables, at pages 153 and 154; and the definitions of the Parts of Speech, with the short Syntax, in pages 143 to 145. In giving these articles as tasks, the Editor recommends that they should always be divided into small portions, and on no occasion be made of such length as to create fatigue, or distress the Pupil.

The CHURCH Catechism, the two short Catechisms by DR. WATTS, and the Social Catechism of Mr. BARROW, as well as the Prayers and the pieces of Poetry, should be committed to memory as the understanding enlarges, and the capacity to read improves. The list of resembling words at page 118; the Stops and Marks at page 149; the French and Latin Words and Phrases at pages 149 and 150; the Abbreviations which follow these; Dr. FRANKLIN'S Advice, in page 108; the Moral and Practical Observations at page 104; and the Survey of the Universe at page 133; may be intermixed with other studies, according to the discretion of the judicious Tutor.

When the pupil has made some progress in this work he will be qualified to proceed to BLAIR'S Reading Exercises, and from thence to the Class Book and British Nepos.

It was a remark of the late Publisher, Sir Richard Phillips, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement,) when he pressed the execution and plan of this work on the Editor, "That a Spelling Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a Bible into his hands; and it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle, and it will be felt by every candid Reader, that the child who may be unable to acquire any other literary knowledge than what can be learnt even in this elementary book, need never have reason to blush from total ignorance, or to err from want of a foundation of moral and religious principles.

A a

Ape

B b

Bell

C c

Church

D d

Dog

E e

Ea-gle

F f

Fox

G g

Goat

H h

Horse

I i

Ink-stand

J j K k L l

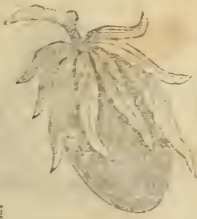
Jug

Kite

Li-on

N n O o

Mon-key



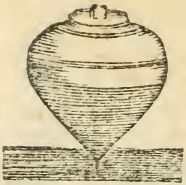
Nut

P p

S s

Ship

T t



Top

U u

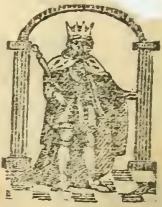
Urn

V v

W w

Watch

X x



Xer-xes

The Alphabet.

The Letters promiscuously arranged.

D B C F G E H A X U Y M V R W N K P
J O Z Q I S L T

z w x o c l y b d f p s m q n v h k r t g e
j a u i

The Italic letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t
u v w x y z

Double and Triple Letters.

fl fi ff ffi ffl
fl fi ff ffi ffl

Æ AE	Œ OE	æ ae	œ oe	& and	&c. *&c.*

The Old English Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Stops used in Reading.

, Comma.	; Semicolon.	: Colon.	. Period.	? Interrogation.	! Exclamation.

Lesson 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

Lesson 2.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

Lesson 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

Lesson 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Lesson 5.

ab	ac	ad	af	ag	al
eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
ib	ic	id	if	ig	il
ob	oc	od	of	og	ol
ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

Lesson 6.

am	an	ap	ar	as	at
em	en	ep	er	es	et
im	in	ip	ir	is	it
om	on	op	or	os	ot
um	un	up	ur	us	ut

Lesson 7.

ax	am	on	ye	me	so
ex	of	no	he	be	we
ix	ye	my	at	to	lo
ox	by	as	up	ye	go
ux	an	or	ho	we	do

Lesson 8.

in	so	am	an	if	in
ay	oy	my	ye	be	as
oh	it	on	go	no	is
me	we	up	to	us	a

Lesson 9.

He is up.	We go in.	So do we.
It is so.	Lo we go.	As we go.
Do ye so.	I go up.	If it be so.

Lesson 10.

I am he.	So do I.	I do go.
He is in.	It is an ox.	Is he on.
I go on.	He or me.	We do so.

Lesson 11.

Ah me!	Be it so.	Do so.
He is up.	I am to go.	It is I.
Ye do go	So it is.	He is to go.

Lesson 12.

Ye go by us.	Ah me, it is so.
It is my ox.	If ye do go in.
Do as we do.	So do we go on.

Lesson 13.

If he is to go.	Is it so or no
I am to do so.	If I do go in.
It is to be on.	Am I to go on?

Lesson 1.

bad	lad	pad	bed	led	red
dad	mad	sad	fed	ned	wed

Lesson 2.

bid	hid	lid	god	nod	bud
did	kid	rid	hod	rod	mud

Lesson 3.

bag	gag	lag	rag	wag	leg
fag	hag	nag	tag	beg	peg

Lesson 4.

big	wig	dog	jog	hug	pug
dig	bog	fog	bug	jug	rug
fig	log	hog	dug	mug	tug

Lesson 5.

cam	gem	dim	rim	hum	sum
ham	hem	him	gum	mum	rum

Lesson 6.

can	pan	zan	hen	din	kin
fan	ran	den	men	fin	pin
man	van	fen	pen	gin	sin

Lesson 7.

tin	don	bun	fun	pun	sun
bon	yon	dun	gun	run	tun

Lesson 8.

cap	lap	pap	tap	jp	rip
gap	map	rap	dip	nip	sip
hap	nap	sap	hip	pip	tip

Lesson 9.

bol	rob	bob	hop	mop	sop
lob	fob	fop	lop	pop	top

Lesson 10.

tar	far	mar	car	fir	cur
bar	jar	par	war	sir	pur

Lesson 11.

bat	mat	bet	let	wet	kit
cat	pat	fet	met	bit	sit
fat	rat	get	net	fit	dot
hat	sat	jet	pet	hit	wit

Lesson 12.

got	jot	not	rot	but	nut
hot	lot	pot	sot	hut	put

Lesson 13.

shy	fly	sly	cry	fry	try
thy	ply	bry	dry	pry	wry

Lesson 14.

for	was	dog	the	you	and
may	art	egg	see	eat	fox
are	ink	had	off	boy	has

LESSONS, *in words not exceeding* THREE LETTERS.

Lesson 1.

His pen is bad.
I met a man.
He has a net.
We had an egg.

Lesson 2.

Let me get a nap.
My hat was on.
His hat is off.
We are all up.

Lesson 3.

His pen has no ink in it.
Bid him get my hat.
I met a man and a pig.
Let me go for my top.

Lesson 4.

Let the cat be put in a bag.
I can eat an egg.
The dog bit my toe.
The cat and dog are at war.

Lesson 5.

You are a bad boy if you pull off the leg of a fly.

A fox got the old hen, and ate her.

Our dog got the pig.

Do as you are bid, or it may be bad for you.

Lesson 6.

The cat bit the rat, and the dog bit the cat.

Do not let the cat lie on the bed.

Pat her, and let her lie by you.

See how glad she is now I pat her.

Why does she cry mew?

Let her run out.

Words not exceeding FOUR letters

Cart	bark	halt	doll	bomb
dart	dark	malt	loll	comb
hart	hark	salt	poll	tomb
mart	lark		roll	
part	mark	half		
tart	park	pelf	dull	hemp
wart		wolf	gull	limp
	barm		hull	bump
band	farm		lull	dump
hand	harm	bilk	bull	hump
land	warm	milk	full	camp
sand		silk	pull	damp
	cash	folk		lamp
gall	hash	bulk	balm	jump
hall	gash	hulk	calm	rump
mall	lash		palm	pump
pall	mash	bell	helm	
tall	rash	cell		bend
wall	sash	fell	yelp	fend
		hell	help	mend
fang	cast	sell	belt	rend
gang	fast	tell	felt	send
hang	last	well	melt	tend
pang	past	yell	pelt	vend
rang	vast		welt	bind
bard	hath	bill	gilt	find
card	bath	fill	hilt	hind
hard	lath	gill	tilt	kind
lard	path	kill	bolt	mind
nard		mill	colt	rind
pard	balk	pill		wind
yard	talk	till	jamb	bond
ward	walk	will	lamb	pond

fond
fund

---

ding
ring
sing
wing
long
song
bung
dung
hung
rung
sung

---

bank
rank
link
pink
sink
wink
monk
sunk

---

pant
rant
bent
dent
lent
rent
sent
tent
vent
went
dint
hint

---

lint
mint
tint
font
hunt
runt

---

barb
garb
herb
verb
curb

---

herd
bird
cord
lord
ford
word

---

cork
fork
pork
work
lurk
murk
turk

---

marl
hurl
purl

---

form
worm

---

barn
yarn

---

fern
born
corn
horn
morn
lorn
torn
worn
burn
tura

---

carp
harp
warp

---

bars
cars
tars

---

sort
fort
port
wort

---

dish
fish
wish
gush
rush

---

bask
mask
task
busk
dusk
husk
musk

---

rusk
tusk

---

gasp
hasp
rasp
wasp
lisp

---

bass
lass
mass
pass
jess
mess
hiss
kiss
miss
boss
moss
loss
toss

---

best
jest
lest
nest
pest
rest
test
vest
west
zest
fist
hist

---

list
mist
host
most
post
cost
lost
dust
gust
just
must
rust

---

pith
with
both
doth
moth

---

cow
bow
vow
now

---

nigh
sigh
high

---

gnat
gnaw

---

awl
bawl
owl
fowl

crawl
drawl
growl

---

smith
troth
sloth
wroth
broth
cloth
froth

---

welch
filch
milch
haunch
launch
bench
tench
arch
march
batch
parch
hatch
latch
catch
fetch
itch
ditch
pitch
witch

---

rhyme
thyme

---

knack
knock

kneel
knob
know

---

fight
knight
light
might
night
right
sight
tight
blight
flight
plight
bright

---

breeze
sneeze
freeze

---

small
stall
dwell
knell
quell
shell
smell
spell
swell
chill
drill
skill
spill
still
swill
droll

stroll

---

qualm
psalm
whelm
whelp

---

smelt
spelt
spilt
stilt

---

thumb
dumb

---

cramp
stamp
champ
clamp
plump
stump
trump

---

brand
grand
stand
strand
blend
spend
blind
grind

---

bring
cling
fling
sling
sting

swing
thing
wring
spring
string
twang
wrong
strong
throng
prong
clung
strung
flung
stung
swung
wrung

---

crank
drank
flank
prank
shank
blank
plank
thank
brink
chink
clink
drink
blink
slink
think
slunk
drunk
trunk

---

scythe

scheme
scene
school

---

plant
grant
slant
scent
spent
flint
front
blunt
grunt

---

third
boar
sword
hoard

---

dwarf
scarf
wharf
scurf

---

shark
spark
frank

---

snarl
twirl
whirl
churl

---

stern
scorn

thorn	brush	ghast	tom	snow
shorn	crush	ghost	sam	hail
sworn	flush	thrust	will	wind
churn	plush	crust	---	---
spurn	---	trust	fire	stone
---	brisk	crost	smoke	rock
smart	wisk	frost	sun	teeth
chart	---	---	moon	eyes
start	clasp	dog	stars	nose
quart	grasp	man	rod	lips
shirt	---	boy	stick	tongue
skirt	brass	girl	---	throat
spirt	glass	egg	house	cheeks
short	bless	hen	cow	legs
snort	dress	cock	gate	arms
sport	stress	---	east	feet
---	bliss	book	west	hand
clash	dross	bee	north	head
crash	gloss	coach	south	---
flash	gross	cart	---	face
plash	---	---	dark	neck
smash	blast	pie	light	---
trash	blest	tart	night	whisp
quash	chest	milk	day	swarm
fresh	crest	jack	rain	storm
	twist			

Words to be known at Sight.

And	this	all	our	your	art	will
an	that	as	they	what	is	would
the	but	he	them	these	are	shall
of	no	she	their	those	was	should
for	not	it	who	there	were	may
from	with	him	whom	some	been	might
to	up	her	whole	when	have	can
I	or	we	which	be	has	could
	if	us	you			must

The	Up	She	Might	From	Who	Your
An	Or	It	Would	That	Their	What
Of	But	Him	Shall	Whole	Them	These
And	If	Her	May	Has	Those	There
For	No	We	Can	Am	With	Was
On	All	Us	Should	Art	They	Were
To	Not	Our	Could	Is	When	Been
This	He	You	Will	Whom	Some	Have
By	As	Be	Had	Are	Which	Must

Lessons on the E *final.*

Al	ale	fan	fane	mop	mope	sam	same
bab	babe	fat	fate	mor	more	sid	side
bal	bale	fin	fine	mut	mute	sir	sire
ban	bane	fir	fire	nam	name	sit	site
bar	bare	for	fore	nod	node	sol	sole
bas	base	gal	gale	nor	nore	sur	sure
bid	bide	gam	game	not	note	tal	tale
bil	bile	gat	gate	od	ode	tam	tame
bit	bite	gor	gore	pan	pane	tap	tape
can	cane	har	hare	par	pare	tar	tare
cam	came	hat	hate	pil	pile	tid	tide
car	care	her	here	pin	pine	tim	time
cap	cape	hid	hide	pol	pole	ton	tone
con	cone	hop	hope	por	pore	top	tope
cop	cope	hol	hole	rat	rate	tub	tube
dal	dale	kit	kite	rid	ride	tun	tune
dam	dame	lad	lade	rip	ripe	van	vane
dar	dare	mad	made	rob	robe	val	vale
dat	date	man	mane	rod	rode	vil	vile
din	dine	mar	mare	rop	rope	vin	vine
dol	dole	mat	mate	rot	rote	vot	vote
dom	dome	mil	mile	rud	rude	wid	wide
dot	dote	mod	mode	rul	rule	win	wi[illegible]
fam	fame	mol	mole	sal	sale	wir	wi[illegible]

Lessons, consisting of easy words of ONE SYLLABLE.

Lesson 1.

A mad ox	A wild colt	A live calf
An old man	A tame cat	A gold ring
A new fan.	A lean cow	A warm muff

Lesson 2.

A fat duck	A lame pig	A good dog
He can call	You will fall	He may beg
You can tell	He must sell	I will run
I am tall	I shall dig	Tom was hot

Lesson 3.

She is well	He did laugh	He is cold
You can walk	Ride your nag	Fly your kite
Do not slip	Ring the bell	Give it me
Fill that box	Spin the top	Take your hat

Lesson 4.

Take this book	Toss that ball	Buy it for us
A good boy	A sad dog	A new whip
A bad man	A soft bed	Get your book
A dear girl	A nice cake	Go to the door
A fine lad	A long stick	Come to the fire

Lesson 5.

Spell that word	Do you love me	Come and read
Do not cry	Be a good girl	Hear what I say
I love you	I like good boys	Do as you are bid
Look at it	All will love you	Mind your book

Lesson 6.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

Lesson 7.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and if she finds a rat or a mouse, she will fly at him, and kill him soon. She will catch birds and kill them.

Lesson 8.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

Lesson 9

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl.—Get up Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, and you must not waste it.

Lesson 10.

What are eyes for?—To see with.
What are ears for?—To hear with.
What is a tongue for?—To talk with.
What are teeth for?—To eat with.
What is a nose for?—To smell with.
What are legs for?—To walk with.
What are books for?—To learn with.

Lesson 11.

Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you. Read as you talk.

Lesson 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good care of the house. He will bark, but he will not bite if you do not hurt him.

Here is a fine sleek cat. She purs and frisks, and wags her tail. Do not teaze her, or she will scratch you, and make you bleed.

See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

Lesson 13.

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her; if a poor mouse runs by her she screams for an hour; and a bee on her frock will put her in a fit; if a small fly should get on her hair and buz in her ear, she would call all in the house to help her as if she was hurt.

Lesson 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do good, and will not sting you if you do not touch them. All things that have life can feel as well as you can.

Lesson 15.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

I want more, I want ten if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One, two, three, four, five, six, sev-en, eight, nine, ten.

Lesson 16.

Tom fell in the pond; they got him out, but he was wet and cold; and his eyes were shut; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand.—Why did he go near the pond? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in; but he would go, and he did fall in; it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not the same.

Lesson 17.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn as he ought. When he was in school, he kept to his books, till all his tasks were done; and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time; and he was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the least boys in the school he made all the great boys his friends, and when he grew a great boy he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, or to use one of the boys ill, as long he staid at school.

Be like Jack Hall, and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

Exercises in Words of ONE SYLLABLE *containing the* DIPTHTHONGS.

ai, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, ue, ui, au, ou.

AID	air	spoil	screak	leap
laid	fair	coin	squeak	reap
maid	hair	join	deal	cheap
paid	pair	loin	heal	ear
said	chair	groin	meal	dear
waid	stair	joint	peal	fear
braid	bait	point	seal	hear
plaid	gait	pea	teal	near
staid	wait	sea	steal	sear
gain	plait	tea	sweal	year
main	faith	flea	beam	blear
pain	saith	plea	ream	clear
rain	neigh	each	seam	smear
blain	weigh	beach	team	spear
brain	eight	leach	bream	ease
chain	weight	peach	cream	pease
drain	rein	reach	dream	tease
grain	vein	teach	fleam	please
slain	feign	bleach	gleam	seas
stain	reign	breach	steam	fleas
swain	heir	preach	scream	cease
train	their	beak	stream	peace
twain	height	peak	bean	grease
sprain	voice	leak	dean	east
strain	choice	weak	mean	beast
faint	void	bleak	lean	feast
paint	soil	freak	clean	least
saint	toil	sneak	glean	eat
plaint	broil	speak	heap	beat

feat	heart	boast	pies	cloud
heat	great	roast	ties	plough
meat	bear	toast	———	bough
neat	pear	boat	quest	bound
peat	———	coat	guest	found
seat	coach	goat	———	hound
teat	poach	moat	suit	pound
bleat	roach	float	fruit	round
cheat	goad	throat	juice	sound
treat	load	broad	sluice	wound
wheat	road	groat	bruise	ground
realm	toad	———	cruise	———
dealt	woad	brief	build	sour
health	loaf	chief	guild	flour
wealth	oak	grief	built	bout
stealth	coal	thief	guilt	gout
breast	foal	liege	guise	doubt
sweat	goal	mien	———	lout
threat	shoal	siege	fraud	pout
death	roam	field	daunt	rout
breath	foam	wield	jaunt	bought
search	loam	yield	haunt	thought
earl	loan	shield	vaunt	ought
pearl	moan	fierce	caught	though
earn	groan	pierce	taught	four
earn	oar	tierce	fraught	pour
earth	boar	grieve	aunt	tough
dearth	roar	thieve	———	rough
hearth	soar	lies	loud	your

Words of Arbitrary Sound.

Ache	laugh	lieu	drachm	quoif
adze	toe	quay	hymn	aye
aisle	choir	schism	nymph	quoit
yacht	pique	czar	gaol	ewe

LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

Lesson 1.

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good: she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a bush; and when she came home, she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good?—No.

Her aunt gave her a cake; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit; and she did not choose he should: so she put it in a box, and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone; there was a hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in, and eat it all. She then did cry so much that the nurse thought she was hurt; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it all, and not give a bit to John.

Lesson 2.

Miss Jane Bond had a new doll; and her good aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for a lace; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash.

Now these were fine things, you know: but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make doll's clothes when she had cut them out; but her kind aunt gave her some thread too, and

then she went hard to work, and made doll quite smart in a short time.

Lesson 3.

Miss Rose was a good child; she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart, and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her book, and done some nice work; so her aunt said, you are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox.

So Miss Rose went with her aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play room, where they saw a doll's house, with rooms in it; there were eight rooms; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well; for if she had not she would have staid at home, and lost the sight of the doll's house.

Lesson 4.

Charles went out to walk in the fields; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird; what will you do with it? He said, I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields—why then should the poor bird like it? So Charles let the poor thing fly.

Lesson 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out

of his eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a great mess of rice milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads of fruit and cakes: and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you stare. Then he would drink as much as he eat. But Frank could not long go on so; no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill;—and this was the case with Frank Pitt: nay, he was like to die: but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

LESSON 6.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields; he found a nest, and took out the young birds; he brought them home, but they did not know how to eat, and he did not know how to feed them: so the poor things were soon dead; and then he went to see if he could get more, but he found the poor old bird close by the nest;—her young ones were gone, and she was sad, and did cry; Frank was sad too, but he could not bring them back; they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank! I know he did not mean to let them die; but why did he take them from their nest, from the old bird, who would have fed them, and could take care of them? How would he like to be stole from his home.

LESSON 7.

Look at Jane, her hand is bound up in a cloth; you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire, though she had been told she must not do it,

and it would have been well for her if she had not tried; for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain; and she can not work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

LESSON 8.

In the lane I met some boys; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart; but it was full of great stones, and he could not draw it. Poor dog! he would have done it to please them if he could: but he could not move it; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I could not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose. and hid the cart in the hedge, where I hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things: if the dog had not been good, he would have bit them; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

LESSON 9.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds, if she was to use them so ill; and she has not had one since that time.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Observation.—The double accent (″) shews that the following consonant is to be pronounced in both syllables; as co″-py, pronounced cop-py; but the Author has divided the words so that, as often as possible, each syllable is a distinct sound, and each sound a distinct syllable.

AB-BA	al-ley	arc-tic	back-wards
ab-bot	al-mond	ar-dent	ba-con
ab-ject	a″-loe	ar-dour	bad-ger
a-ble	al-so	ar-gent	bad-ness
ab-scess	al-tar	ar-gue	baf-fle
ab-sent	al-ter	ar-id	bag-gage
abs-tract	al-um	arm-ed	bai-liff
ac-cent	al-ways	ar-mour	ba-ker
a″-cid	am-ber	ar-my	bal-ance
ac-orn	am-ble	ar-rant	bald-ness
a-cre	am-bush	ar-row	bale-ful
ac-rid	am-ple	art-ful	bal-lad
act-ive	an-chor	art-ist	bal-last
act-or	an-gel	art-less	bal-lot
act-ress	an-ger	ash-es	bal-sam
ad-age	an-gle	ask-er	band-age
ad-der	an-gry	as-pect	band-box
ad-dle	an-cle	as-pen	ban-dy
ad-vent	an-nals	as-sets	bane-ful
ad-verb	an-swer	asth-ma	ban-ish
ad-verse	an-tic	au-dit	bank-er
af-ter	an-vil	au-thor	bank-rupt
a-ged	a-ny	aw-ful	ban-ner
a-gent	ap-ple	ax-is	ban-quet
a″-gile	a-pril	a-zure	ban-ter
a-gue	a-pron	Bab-ble	bant-ling
aibur-nes-	apt-ness	bab-bler	bap-tism
burn-	ar-bour	ba-by	barb-ed
bur-	arch-er	back-bite	bar-ber

bare-foot
bare-ness
bar-gain
bark-ing
bar-ley
bar-on
bar-ren
bar-row
bar-ter
base-ness
bash-ful
ba-sin
bas-ket
bas-tard
bat-ten
bat-tle
bawl-ing
bea-con
bea-dle
bea-my
beard-less
bear-er
beast-ly
beat-er
beau-ty
bed-ding
bee-hive
beg-gar
be-ing
bed-lam
bed-time
bel-fry
bel-man

bel-low
bel-ly
ber-ry
be-som
bet-ter
be″-vy
bi-as
bib-ber
bi-ble
bid-der
big-ness
big-ot
bil-let
bind-er
bind-ing
birch-en
bird-lime
birth-day
bish-op
bit-ter
bit-tern
black-en
black-ness
blad-der
blame-less
blan-dish
blan-ket
bleak-ness
bleat-ing
bleed-ing
blem-ish
bless-ing
blind-fold

blind-ness
blis-ter
bloat-ed
blood-shed
bloo″-dy
bloom-ing
blos-som
blow-ing
blub-ber
blue-ness
blun-der
blunt-less
blus-ter
board-er
boast-er
boast-ing
bob-bin
bod-kin
bo″-dy
bog-gle
boil-er
bold-ness
bol-ster
bond-age
bon-fire
bon-net
bon-ny
bo-ny
boo-by
book-ish
boor-ish
boo-ty
bor-der

bor-row
bot-tle
bot-tom
bound-less
boun-ty
bow-els
bow-er
box-er
boy-ish
brace-let
brack-et
brack-ish
brag-ger
bram-ble
bran-dish
brave-ly
brawl-ing
braw-ny
bra-zen
break-fast
breast-plate
breath-less
breed-ing
brew-er
bri-ber
brick-bat
brick-kiln
bri-dal
bride-maid
bri-dle
bri[illegible]use
[illegible]ne.
[illegible]der

brim-mer
brim-stone
bring-er
bri-ny
bris-tle
brit-tle
bro-ken
bro-ker
bru-tal
bru-tish
bub-ble
buck-et
buc-kle
buck-ler
buck-ram
bud-get
buf-fet
bug-bear
bu-gle
bul-ky
bul-let
bul-rush
bul-wark
bum-per
bump-kin
bun-dle
bun-gle
bun-gler
bur-den
bur-gess
bur-ner
burn-ing
bur-ni-sh

bush-el
bus-tle
butch-er
but-ler
but-ter
but-tock
bux-om
buz-zard
Cab-bage
cab-in
ca-ble
cad-dy
ca-dence
call-ing
cal-lous
cam-bric
cam-let
can-cel
can-cer
can-did
can-dle
can-ker
can-non
cant-er
can-vas
ca-per
ca-pon
cap-tain
cap-tive
cap-ture
car-case
card-er
care-ful

care-less
car-nage
car-rot
car-pet
cart-er
carv-er
case-ment
cas-ket
cast-or
cas-tle
cau-dle
cav-il
cause-way
caus-tic
ce-dar
ceil-ing
cel-lar
cen-sure
cen-tre
ce-rate
cer-tain
chal-dron
chal-ice
chal-lenge
cham-ber
chan-cel
chand-ler
chan-ger
chang-ing
chan-nel
chap-el
chap-lain
chap-let

chap-man
chap-ter
char-coal
char-ger
charm-er
charm-ing
char-ter
chas-ten
chat-tels
chat-ter
cheap-en
cheap-ness
cheat-er
cheer-ful
chem-ist
cher-ish
cher-ry
ches-nut
chief-ly
child-hood
child-ish
chil-dren
chim-ney
chis-el
cho-ler
chop-ping
chris-ten
chuc-kle
churl-ish
churn-ing
ci-der
cin-der
ci-pher

cir-cle
cis-tern
cit-ron
ci″-ty
clam-ber
clam-my
clam-our
clap-per
clar-et
clas-sic
clat-ter
clean-ly
clear-ness
cler-gy
clev-er
cli-ent
cli-mate
cling-er
clog-gy
clois-ter
clo-ser
clos-et
clou-dy
clo-ver
clo-ven
clown-ish
clus-ter
clum-sy
clot-ty
cob-ler
cob-nut
cob-web
cock-pit

cod-lin
cof-fee
cold-ness
col-lar
col-lect
col-lege
col-lop
co-lon
col-our
com-bat
come-ly
com-er
com-et
com-fort
com-ma
com-ment
com-merce
com-mon
com-pact
com-pass
com-pound
com-rade
con-cave
con-cert
con-cord
con-course
con-duct
con-duit
con-flict
con-gress
con-quer
con-quest
con-stant

con-sul
con-test
con-text
con-tract
con-vent
con-vert
con-vex
con-vict
cool-er
cool-ness
coop-er
cop-per
co″-py
cord-age
cor-ner
cos-tive
cost-ly
cot-ton
cov-er
coun-cil
coun-sel
coun-ter
coun-ty
coup-let
court-ly
cow-ard
cou-sin
crack-er
crac-kle
craf-ty
crea-ture
cred-it
crib-bage

crook-ed
cross-ness
crotch-et
crude-ly
cru-el
cru-et
cruua-ple
crup-per
crus-ty
crys-tal
cud-gel
cul-prit
cum-ber
cun-ning
cup-board
cu-rate
cur-dle
cur-few
curl-ing
cur-rant
curt-sy
cur-rent
cur-ry
curs-ed
cur-tain
cur-ved
cus-tard
cus-tom
cut-ler
cyn-ic
cy-press
Dab-ble
dan-ger

dag-ger
dai-ly
dain-ty
dai-ry
dal-ly
dam-age
dam-ask
dam-sel
dan-cer
dan-dle
dan-driff
dan-gle
dap-per
dark-ness
darl-ing
das-tard
daz-zle
dear-ly
dear-ness
dead-ly
death-less
debt-or
de-cent
de-ist
del-uge
dib-ble
dic-tate
di-et
dif-fer
dim-ness
dim-ple
din-ner
dis-cord

dis-mal
dis-tance
dis-tant
do-er
dog-ger
dol-lar
dol-phin
do-nor
dor-mant
doub-let
doubt-ful
doubt-less
dough-ty
dow-er
dow-las
dow-ny
drag-gle
drag-on
dra-per
draw-er
draw-ing
dread-ful
dream-er
dri-ver
drop-sy
drub-bing
drum-mer
drunk-ard
du-el
duke-dom
dul-ness
du-rance
du-ty

dwell-ing
dwin-dle
Ea-ger
ea-gle
east-er
eat-er
ear-ly
earth-en
ec-ho
ed-dy
ed-ict
ef-fort
e-gress
ei-ther
el-bow
el-der
em-blem
em-met
em-pire
emp-ty
end-less
en-ter
en-try
en-voy
en-vy
eph-od
ep-ic
e-qual
er-ror
es-say
es-sence
eth-ic
e-ven

ev-er
e-vil
ex-it
eye-sight
eye-sore
Fa-ble
fa-bric
fa-cing
fac-tor
fag-got
faint-ness
faith-ful
fal-con
fal-low
false-hood
fam-ine
fam-ish
fa-mous
fan-cy
farm-er
far-row
far-ther
fas-ten
fa-tal
fa-ther
faul-ty
fa-vour
fawn-ing
fear-ful
feath-er
fee-ble
feel-ing
feign-ed

fel-low
fel-on
fe-male
fen-cer
fen-der
fer-tile
fer-vent
fes-ter
fet-ter
fe-ver
fid-dle
fig-ure
fill-er
fil-thy
fi-nal
fin-ger
fin-ish
firm-ness
fix-ed
flab-by
flag-on
fla-grant
flan-nel
fla-vour
flesh-ly
flo-rist
flow-er
flus-ter
flut-ter
fol-low
fol-ly
fond-ler
fool-ish
foot-step
fore-cast
fore-most
fore-sight
fore-head
for-est
for-mal
for-mer
fort-night
for-tune
found-er
foun-tain
fowl-er
fra-grant
free-ly
fren-zy
friend-ly
frig-ate
fros-ty
fro-ward
frow-zy
fruit-ful
full-er
fu-my
fun-nel
fun-ny
fur-nace
fur-nish
fur-row
fur-ther
fu-ry
fus-ty
fu-tile
fu-ture
Gab-ble
gain-ful
gal-lant
gal-ley
gal-lon
gal-lop
gam-ble
game-ster
gam-mon
gan-der
gaunt-let
gar-bage
gar-den
gar-gle
gar-land
gar-ment
gar-ner
gar-nish
gar-ret
gar-ter
gath-er
gau-dy
ga-zer
geld-ing
gen-der
gen-tile
gen-tle
gen-try
ges-ture
get-ting
gew-gaw
ghast-ly
gi-ant
gib-bet
gid-dy
gig-gle
gild-er
gild-ing
gim-let
gin-ger
gir-dle
girl-ish
giv-er
glad-den
glad-ness
glean-er
glib-ly
glim-mer
glis-ten
gloo-my
glo-ry
glos-sy
glut-ton
gnash-ing
gob-let
god-ly
go-er
gold-en
gos-ling
gos-pel
gos-sip
gou-ty
grace-ful
gram-mar
gran-deur

gras-sy
gra-tis
gra-ver
gra-vy
gra-zing
grea-sy
great-ly
great-ness
gree-dy
green-ish
greet-ing
griev-ance
griev-ous
grind-er
gris-kin
gris-ly
grist-ly
groan-ing
gro-cer
grot-to
ground-less
gruff-ness
guilt-less
guil-ty
gun-ner
gus-set
gus-ty
gut-ter
guz-zle
Hab-it
hack-ney
had-dock
hag-gard

hag-gle
hail-stone
hai-ry
halt-er
ham-let
ham-per
hand-ful
hand-maid
hand-some
han-dy
hang-er
hang-ings
han-ker
hap-pen
hap-py
har-ass
har-bour
hard-en
har-dy
harm-ful
harm-less
har-ness
har-row
har-vest
hast-en
hat-ter
hate-ful
ha-tred
haugh-ty
haunt-ed
haz-ard
ha-zel
ha-zy

hea″-dy
heal-ing
hear-ing
heark-en
heart-en
heart-less
hea-then
heav-en
hea″-vy
he-brew
hec-tor
heed-ful
hel-met
help-er
help-ful
help-less
hem-lock
her-bage
heads-man
her-mit
her-ring
new-er
hic-cup
hig-gler
high-ness
hil-lock
hil-ly
hin-der
hire-ling
hob-ble
hog-gish
hogs-head
hold-fast

hol-land
hol-low
ho-ly
hom-age
home-ly
hon-est
hon-our
hood-wink
hope-ful
hope-less
hor-rid
hor-ror
host-age
host-ess
hos-tile
hot-house
hour-ly
house-hold
hu-man
hum-ble
hu-mour
hun-ger
hunt-er
hur-ry
hurt-ful
hus-ky
hys-sop
I-dler
i-dol
im-age
in-cense
in-come
in-dex

in-fant
ink-stand
in-let
in-mate
in-most
in-quest
in-road
in-sect
in-sult
in-sight
in-stance
in-stant
in-step
in-to
in-voice
i-ron
is-sue
i-tem
Jab-ber
jag-ged
jan-gle
jar-gon
jas-per
jeal-ous
jel-ly
jest-er
Je-sus
jew-el
jew-ish
jin-gle
join-er
join-ture
jol-ly

jour-nal
jour-ney
joy-ful
joy-less
joy-ous
judg-ment
jug-gle
jui-cy
jum-ble
ju-ry
just-ice
just-ly
Keen-ness
keep-er
ken-nel
ker-nel
ket-tle
key-hole
kid-nap
kid-ney
kin-dle
kind-ness
king-dom
kins-man
kitch-en
knа-vish
kneel-ing
know-ing
know-ledge
knuc-kle
La-bel
la-bour
lack-ing

lad-der
la-ding
la-dle
la-dy
lamb-kin
lan-cet
land-lord
land-mark
land-scape
lan-guage
lan-guid
lap-pet
lar-der
lath-er
lat-ter
laugh-ter
law-ful
law-yer
lead-en
lead-er
lea-ky
lean-ness
learn-ing
lea h-er
length-en
lep-er
lev-el
le″-vy
li-bel
li-cense
life-less
light-en
light-ning

lim-ber
lim-it
lim-ner
lin-guist
li-on
list-ed
lit-ter
lit-tle
live-ly
liv-er
liz-ard
lead-ing
lob-by
lob-ster
lock-et
lo-cust
lodg-ment
lodg-er
lof-ty
log-wood
long-ing
loose-ness
lord-ly
loud-ness
love-ly
lov-er
low-ly
low-ness
loy-al
lu-cid
lug-gage
lum-ber
lurch-er

lurk-er
luc-ky
lyr-ic
Mag-got
ma-jor
ma-ker
mal-let
malt-ster
mam-mon
man-drake
man-gle
man-ly
man-ner
man-tle
ma-ny
mar-ble
mar-ket
marks-man
mar-row
mar-quis
mar-shal
mar-tyr
ma-son
mas-ter
mat-ter
max-im
may-or
may-pole
mea-ly
mean-ing
mea-sure
med-dle
meek-ness

mel-low
mem-ber
men-ace
mend-er
men-tal
mer-cer
mer-chant
mer-cy
mer-it
mes-sage
met-al
meth-od
mid-dle
migh-ty
mil-dew
mild-ness
mill-stone
mil-ky
mill-er
mim-ic
mind-ful
min-gle
mis-chief
mi-ser
mix-ture
mock-er
mod-el
mod-ern
mod-est
mois-ture
mo-ment
mon-key
mon-ster

month-ly
mor-al
mor-sel
mor-tal
mor-tar
most-ly
moth-er
mo-tive
move ment
moun-tain
mourn-ful
mouth-ful
mud-dle
mud-dy
muf-fle
mum-ble
mum-my
mur-der
mur-mur
mush-room
mu-sic
mus-ket
mus-lin
mus-tard
mus-ty
mut-ton
muz-zle
myr-tle
mys-tic
Nail-er
na-ked
name-less
nap-kin

nar-row
nas-ty
na-tive
na-ture
na-vel
naugh-ty
na-vy
neat-ness
neck-cloth
need-ful
nee-dle
nee-dy
ne-gro
neigh-bour
nei-ther
ne-phew
ner-vous
net-tle
new-ly
new-ness
nib-ble
nice-ness
nig-gard
night-cap
nim-ble
nip-ple
no-ble
nog-gin
non-age
non-sense
non-suit
nos-tril
nos-trum

noth-ing
no-tice
nov-el
nov-ice
num-ber
nurs-er
nur-ture
nut-meg
Oaf-ish
oak-en
oat-meal
ob-ject
ob-long
o-chre
o-dour
of-fer
of-fice
off-spring
o-gle
oil-man
oint-ment
old-er
ol-ive
o-men
on-set
o-pen
op-tic
o-pal
or-ange
or-der
or-gan
oth-er
o-ral

ot-ter
o-ver
out-cast
out-cry
out-er
out-most
out-rage
out-ward
out-work
own-er
oys-ter
Pa-cer
pack-age
pack-er
pack-et
pad-dle
pad-dock
pad-lock
pa-gan
pain-ful
paint-er
paint-ing
pal-ace
pal-ate
pale-ness
pal-let
pam-phlet
pan-cake
pan-ic
pan-try
pa-per
pa-pist
par-boil

par-cel
parch-ing
parch-ment
par-don
pa-rent
par-ley
par-lour
par-rot
par-ry
par-son
part-ner
par-ty
pas-sage
pas-sive
pass-port
pas-ture
pat-ent
pave-ment
pay-ment
pea-cock
peb-ble
ped-ant
ped-lar
peep-er
pee-vish
pelt-ing
pen-dant
pen-man
pen-ny
pen-sive
peo-ple
pep-per
per-fect

per-il
per-ish
per-jure
per-ry
per-son
pert-ness
pes-ter
pes-tle
pet-ty
pew-ter
phi-al
phren-sy
phys-ic
pic-kle
pick-lock
pic-ture
pie-ces
pig-my
pil-fer
pil-grim
pil-lage
pill-box
pi-lot
pim-ple
pin-case
pin-cers
pinch-ing
pi-per
pip-pin
pi-rate
pitch-er
pit-tance
pi-ty

piv-ot
pla-ces
pla″-cid
plain-tiff
plan-et
plant-er
plas-ter
plat-ted
plat-ter
play-er
play-ing
pleas-ant
pleas-ure
plot-ter
plu-mage
plum-met
plump-ness
plun-der
plu-ral
ply-ing
poach-er
pock-et
po-et
poi-son
po-ker
po-lar
pol-ish
pom-pous
pon-der
po-pish
pop-py
port-al
pos-set

post-age
pos-ture
po-tent
pot-ter
pot-tle
poul-try
pounce-box
pound-age
pound-er
pow-er
pow-der
prac-tice
prais-er
pran-cer
prat-tle
prat-tler
pray-er
preach-er
preb-end
pre-cept
pre-dal
pref-ace
prel-ate
prel-ude
pres-age
pres-ence
pres-ent
press-er
pric-kle
prick-ly
priest-hood
pri-mate
prim-er

prin-cess
pri-vate
pri″-vy
prob-lem
proc-tor
prod-uce
prod-uct
prof-fer
prof-it
prog-ress
pro″-ject
pro-logue
prom-ise
proph-et
pros-per
pros-trate
proud-ly
prow-ess
prowl-er
pry-ing
pru-dence
pru-dent
psalm-ist
psalt-er
pub-lic
pub-lish
puc-ker
pud-ding
pud-dle
puff-er
pul-let
pul-pit
pump-er

punc-ture
pun-gent
pun-ish
pup-py
pur-blind
pure-ness
pur-pose
pu-trid
puz-zle
Quad-rant
quag-mire
quaint-ness
qua-ker
qualm-ish
quar-rel
quar-ry
quar-tan
quar-ter
qua-ver
queer-ly
que″-ry
quib-ble
quick-en
quick-ly
quick-sand
qui-et
quin-sy
quint-al
quit-rent
qui-ver
quo-rum
quo-ta
Rab-bit

rab-ble
ra-cer
rack-et
rad-ish
raf-fle
raf-ter
rag-ged
rail-er
rai-ment
rain-bow
rai-ny
rais-er
rai-sin
ra-kish
ral-ly
ram-ble
ram-mer
ram-pant
ram-part
ran-cour
ran-dom
ran-ger
ran-kle
ran-sack
ran-som
rant-er
rap-id
rap-ine
rap-ture
rash-ness
ra-ther
rat-tle
rav-age

ra-ven
raw-ness
ra-zor
rea-der
rea-dy
re-al
reap-er
rea-son
reb-el
re-cent
rec-kon
rec-tor
ref-use
rent-al
rest-less
rev-el
rib-and
rich-es
rid-dance
rid-dle
ri-der
ri-fle
right-ful
rig-our
ri-ot
rip-ple
ri-val
riv-er
riv-et
roar-ing
rob-ber
rock-et
roll-er

ro-man
ro-mish
roo-my
ro-sy
rot-ten
round-ish
ro-ver
roy-al
rub-ber
rub-bish
ru-by
rud-der
rude-ness
rue-ful
ruf-fle
rug-ged
ru in
ru ler
rum-ble
rum-mage
ru-mour
rum-ple
run-let
run-ning
rup-ture
rus-tic
rus-ty
ruth-less
Sab-bath
sa-ble
sa-bre
sack-cloth
sad-den

sad-dle
safe-ly
safe-ty
saf-fron
sail-or
sal-ad
sal-ly
sal-mon
salt-ish
sal-vage
sal-ver
sam-ple
san-dal
san-dy
san-guine
sap-ling
sap-py
sat-chel
sat-in
sat-ire
sav-age
sau-cer
sa-ver
sau-sage
saw-yer
say-ing
scab-bard
scaf-fold
scam-per
scan-dal
scar-let
scat-ter
schol-ar

sci-ence
scoff-er
scol-lop
scorn-ful
scrib-ble
scrip-ture
scru-ple
scuf-fle
scull-er
sculp-ture
scur-vy
seam-less
sea-son
se-cret
seed-less
see-ing
seem-ly
sell-er
sen-ate
sense-less
sen-tence
se-quel
ser-mon
ser-pent
ser-vant
ser-vice
set-ter
set-tle
shab-by
shac-kle
shad-ow
shag-gy
shal-low
sham-ble
shame-ful
shame-less
shape-less
sha-pen
sharp-en
sharp-er
shat-ter
shear-ing
shel-ter
shep-herd
sher-iff
sher-ry
shil-ling
shi-ning
ship-wreck
shock-ing
short-er
short-en
shov-el
should-er
show-er
shuf-fle
shut-ter
shut-tle
sick-en
sick-ness
sight-less
sig-nal
si-lence
si-lent
sim-per
sim-ple
sim-ply
sin-ew
sin-ful
sing-ing
sing-er
sin-gle
sin-ner
si-ren
sis-ter
sit-ting
skil-ful
skil-let
skim-mer
slack-en
slan-der
slat-tern
sla-vish
sleep-er
slee-py
slip-per
sli-ver
slop-py
sloth-ful
slub-ber
slug-gard
slum-ber
smell-ing
smug-gle
smut-ty
snaf-fle
snag-gy
snap-per
sneak-ing
snuf-fle
sock-et
sod-den
soft-en
sol-ace
sol-emn
sol-id
sor-did
sor-row
sor-ry
sot-tish
sound-ness
span-gle
spar-kle
spar-row
spat-ter
speak-er
speech-less
spee-dy
spin-dle
spin-ner
spir-it
spit-tle
spite-ful
splint-er
spo-ken
sport-ing
spot-less
sprin-kle
spun-gy
squan-der
squeam-ish
sta-ble

stag-ger	stub-born	swea"-ty	tell-er
stag-nate	stu-dent	sweep-ing	tem-per
stall-fed	stum-ble	sweet-en	tem-pest
stam-mer	stur-dy	sweet-ness	tem-ple
stand-ish	sub-ject	swel-ling	tempt-er
sta-ple	suc-cour	swift-ness	ten-ant
star-tle	suck-ling	swim-ming	ten-der
state-ly	sud-den	sys-tem	ter-race
sta-ting	suf-fer	Tab-by	ter-ror
sta-tue	sul-len	ta-ble	tes-ty
stat-ure	sul-ly	tac-kle	tet-ter
stat-ute	sul-tan	ta-ker	thank-ful
stead-fast	sul-try	tal-ent	thatch-er
stee-ple	sum-mer	tal-low	thaw-ing
steer-age	sum-mit	tal-ly	there-fore
stic-kle	sum-mons	tame-ly	thick-et
stiff-en	sun-day	tam-my	thiev-ish
sti-fle	sun-der	tam-per	thim-ble
still-ness	sun-dry	tan-gle	think-ing
stin-gy	sup-per	tan-kard	thirs-ty
stir-rup	sup-ple	tan-sy	thor-ny
stom-ach	sure-ty	ta-per	thorn-back
sto-ny	sur-feit	tap-ster	thought-ful
stor-my	sur-ly	tar-dy	thou-sand
sto-ry	sur-name	tar-get	thrash-er
stout-ness	sur-plice	tar-ry	threat-en
strag-gle	swab-by	tar-tar	throb-bing
stran-gle	swad-dle	taste-less	thump-ing
stric-ken	swag-ger	tas-ter	thun-der
strict-ly	swal-low	tat-tle	thurs-day
stri-king	swan-skin	taw-dry	tick-et
strip-ling	swar-thy	taw-ny	tic-kle
struc-ture	swear-ing	tay-lor	ti-dy

tight-en
till-age
till-er
tim-ber
time-ly
tinc-ture
tin-der
tin-gle
tin-ker
tin-sel
tip-pet
tip-ple
tire-some
ti-tle
tit-ter
tit-tle
toi-let
to-ken
ton-nage
tor-ment
tor-rent
tor-ture
to-tal
tot-ter
tow-el
tow-er
town-ship
tra-ding
traf-fic
trai-tor
tram-mel
tram-ple
tran-script

trans-fer
trea-cle
trea-son
treas-ure
trea-tise
treat-ment
trea-ty
trem-ble
trench-er
tres-pass
trib-une
tric-kle
tri-fle
trig-ger
trim-mer
tri″-ple
trip-ping
tri-umph
troop-er
tro-phy
trou″-ble
trow-sers
tru-ant
truc-kle
tru-ly
trum-pet
trun-dle
trus-ty
tuc-ker
tues-day
tu-lip
tum-ble
tum-bler

tu-mid
tu-mour
tu-mult
tun-nel
tur-ban
tur-bid
tur-key
turn-er
tur-nip
turn-stile
tur-ret
tur-tle
tu-tor
twi-light
twin-kle
twit-ter
tym-bal
ty-rant
Um-pire
un-cle
un-der
up-per
up-right
up-shot
up-ward
ur-gent
u-rine
u-sage
use-ful
ush-er
ut-most
ut-ter
Va-cant

va-grant
vain-ly
val-id
val-ley
van-ish
van-quish
var-let
var-nish
va-ry
vas-sal
vel-vet
vend-er
ven-om
ven-ture
ver-dant
ver-dict
ver-ger
ver-juice
ver-min
ver-sed
ver[illegible]ing;
ve″-ry
ves-per
ves-try
vex-ed
vic-ar
vic-tor
vig-our
vil-lain
vint-ner
vi-ol
vi-per
vir-gin

vir-tue	wal-nut	weal-thy	wo-ful
vis-age	wan-der	weap-on	won-der
vis-it	wan-ting	weath-er	wor-ship
vix-en	wan-ton	weep-ing	wrong-ful
vo-cal	war-fare	weigh-ty	Year-ly
vol-ley	war-like	wel-fare	yearn-ing
vom-it	war-rant	wheat-en	yel-low
voy-age	war-ren	whis-per	yeo-man
vul-gar	wash-ing	whis-tle	yon-der
vul-ture	wasp-ish	whole some	young-er
Wa-fer	waste-ful	wick-ed	young-est
wag-gish	wa-ter	wid-ow	youth-ful
wag-tail	watch-ful	will-ing	Za-ny
wait-er	wa-ver	wind-ward	zeal-ot
wake-ful	way-lay	win-ter	zeal-ous
wal-let	way-ward	wis-dom	zen-ith
wal-low	weak-en	wit-ness	ze″-phyr
wal-ker	wea-ry	wit-ty	zig-zag

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding TWO *Syllables.*

LESSON 1.

The dog barks.
The hog grunts.
The pig squeaks.
The horse neighs.
The cock crows.
The ass brays.
The cat purs.
The kit-ten mews
The bull bel-lows.
The cow lows.
The calf bleats.
Sheep al-so bleat.
The li-on roars.
The wolf howls.
The ti-ger growls.
The fox barks.
Mice squeak.
The frog croaks.
The spar-row chirps.
The swal-low twit-ters.
The rook caws.
The bit-tern booms.
The tur-key gob-bles.
The pea-cock screams

The bee-tle hums.
The duck quacks.
The goose cac-kles
Mon-keys chat-ter.
The owl hoots.
The screech-owl shrieks
The snake hisses.
Little boys and girls talk and read.

LESSON 2.

I want my din-ner; I want pud-ding. It is not rea-dy yet: it will be rea-dy soon, then Thom-as shall have his din-ner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives, and forks, and plates? The clock strikes one; take up the din-ner. May I have some meat? No: you shall have some-thing ni-cer. Here is some ap-ple dump-ling for you; and here are some peas, and some beans, and car-rots, and tur-nips, and rice-pud-ding, and bread.

LESSON 3.

There was a lit-tle boy; he was not a big boy, for if he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser; but this was a lit-tle boy, not high-er than the ta-ble, and his pap-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a very pleas-ant morn-ing; the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said before, and he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing a-bout, first up-on one flow-er, and then up-on an-o-ther; so he said, Pret-ty bee! will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and gath-er hon-ey.

LESSON 4.

Then the i-dle boy met a dog; and he said, Dog! will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not be i-dle, I am go-ing to watch my mas-ter's house. I must make haste for fear

bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird! will you come and play with me? But the bird said, No I must not be -dle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss, and some wool. So the bird flew a-way.

LESSON 5.

Then the i-dle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No, I must not be idle; I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to him-self, What, is no-bo-dy idle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle nei-ther. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good boy.

LESSON 6.

Thom-as, what a clev-er thing it is to read! A lit-tle while a-go, you know, you could on-ly read lit-tle words; and you were for-ced to spell them, c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ty sto-ries, and I am go-ing to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry about a lamb.—There was once a shep-herd, who had a great ma-ny sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear wa-ter to drink; and if they were sick, he was ve-ry good o them; and when they climb-ed up a steep hill, and the lambs were ti-red, he u-sed to car-ry them n his arms: and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile, and play them a tune, and sing to them; and so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. But al-ways arlegat this shep-herd u-sed to pen them up in a fold.

LESSON 7.

Now they were all ve-ry hap-py, as I told you, and lov-ed the shep-herd dear-ly, that was so good to them, all ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And this lamb did not like to be shut up al-ways at night in the fold; and she came to her moth-er, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, I won-der why we are shut up so all night! the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up? I think it is ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way if I can, that I will, for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it is ve-ry pleas-ant in the woods by moon-light.—Then the old sheep said to her, You are ve-ry sil-ly, you lit-tle lamb, you had bet-ter stay in the fold.—The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should always do as he bids us; and if you wan-der about by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the lit-tle lamb.

LESSON 8.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd call-ed them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast a-sleep, she came out, and jump-ed and frisk-ed, and dan-ced about; and she got out of the field, and got in-to a for-est full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed very loud.—Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold; but the fold was a great way off; and the wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ried her a-way to a ver-mal dark den, spread all o-ver with bones and blood: for-e're the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, "Here I have brought you a young fat lamb;" and so the cubs took her and growl-ed o-ver

her a lit-tle while, and then tore her to pie-ces and ate her up.

LESSON 9.

There was once a lit-tle boy, who was a sad cow-ard. He was a-fraid of al-most a-ny thing. He was a-fraid of the two lit-tle kids, Nan-ny and Bil-ly, when they came and put their no-ses through the pales of the court; and he would not pull Bil-ly by the beard. What a sil-ly lit-tle boy he was! Pray what was his name? Nay, in-deed, I shall not tell you his name, for you would make game of him. Well, he was ve-ry much a-fraid of dogs too; he always cri-ed if a dog bark-ed, and run a-way and took hold of his mam-ma's a-pron like a ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-low he was!

LESSON 10.

Well; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by him-self one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow wow, bow, wow; and came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him, and want-ed to play with him; but the lit-tle boy ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him, and cri-ed loud-er, Bow, wow, wow; but he on-ly meant to say, Good morn-ing, how do you do? but this lit-tle boy was sad-ly a-fraid, and ran a-way as fast as he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him, and he tum-bled in-to a ve-ry dir-ty ditch, and there he lay cry-ing at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could not get out: and I be-lieve he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good, that he went to the house where the lit-tle boy liv-ed, on pur-pose to tell them where he was. So when he came to the house he scratch-ed at the door, and said, Bow, wow; for he could not speak a-ny plain-er. So they came to the door, and said

what do you want, you black dog. We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the ser-vant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch, and the dog and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch; but he was all over mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was a cow-ard.

Lesson 11.

One day, in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became black with thick clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a heavy shower of rain, he was so vexed, that he could not refrain from tears; and sitting down in a sulky humour, would not suffer any one to comfort him.

Towards night the clouds began to vanish; the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields, and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds, and the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. "Do you see," said Robert, "what a change has taken place? Last night the ground was parched: the flowers, and all the things seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change?" Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morning had done all this good.

Words of TWO *Syllables, accented on the second.*

A-base	a-go	as-cent	be-fore
a-bate	a-larm	a-shore	be-head
ab-hor	a-las	a-side	be-hold
ab-jure	a-lert	as-sault	be-lieve
a-bove	a-like	as-sent	be-neath
a-bout	a-live	as-sert	be-nign
ab-solve	al-lege	as-sist	be-numb
ab-surd	al-lot	as-sume	be-quest
ac-cept	al-lude	as-sure	be-seech
ac-count	al-lure	a-stray	be-seem
ac-cuse	al-ly	a-stride	be-set
ac-quaint	a-loft	a-tone	be-sides
ac-quire	a-lone	at-tend	be-siege
ac-quit	a-long	at-test	be-smear
ad-duce	a-loof	at-tire	be-smoke
ad-here	a-maze	at-tract	be-speak
ad-jure	a-mend	a-vail	be-stir
ad-just	a-mong	a-vast	be-stow
ad-mit	a-muse	a-venge	be-stride
a-dorn	an-noy	a-verse	be-tide
ad-vice	ap-peal	a-vert	be-times
ad-vise	ap-pear	a-void	be-tray
a-far	ap-pease	a-vow	be-troth
af-fair	ap-plaud	aus-tere	be-tween
af-fix	ap-ply	a-wait	be-wail
af-flict	ap-point	a-wake	be-ware
af-front	ap-proach	a-ware	be-witch
a-fraid	ap-prove	a-wry	be-yond
a-gain	a-rise	Bap-tize	blas-pheme
a-gainst	ar-raign	be-cause	block-ade
ag-gress	ar-rest	be-come	bom-bard
ag-grieve	as-cend	be-dawb	bu-reau

Ca-bal	com-prize	con-nive	De-bar
ca-jole	com-pute	con-sent	de-base
cal-cine	con-ceal	con-serve	de-bate
ca-nal	con-cede	con-sign	de-bauch
ca-price	con-ceit	con-sist	de-cay
car-bine	con-ceive	con-sole	de-cease
ca-ress	con-cern	con-sort	de-ceit
car-mine	con-cert	con-spire	de-ceive
ca-rouse	con-cise	con-strain	de-cide
cas-cade	con-clude	con-straint	de-claim
ce-ment	con-coct	con-struct	de-clare
cock-ade	con-cur	con-sult	de-cline
co-here	con-demn	con-sume	de-coct
col-lect	con-dense	con-tain	de-coy
com-bine	con-dign	con-tempt	de-cree
com-mand	con-dole	con-tend	de-cry
com-mend	con-duce	con-tent	de-duct
com-ment	con-duct	con-tort	de-face
com-mit	con-fer	con-test	de-fame
com-mode	con-fess	con-tract	de-feat
com-mune	con-fide	con-trast	de-fect
com-mute	con-fine	con-trol	de-fence
com-pact	con-firm	con-vene	de-fend
com-pare	con-form	con-verse	de-fer
com-pel	con-found	con-vert	de-fine
com-pile	con-front	con-vey	de-form
com-plain	con-fuse	con-vict	de-fraud
com-plete	con-fute	con-vince	de-grade
com-ply	con-geal	con-voke	de-gree
com-port	con-join	con-vulse	de-ject
com-pose	con-joint	cor-rect	de-lay
com-pound	con-jure	cor-rupt	de-light
com-press	con-nect	cur-tail	de-lude

de-mand
de-mean
de-mise
de-mit
de-mur
de-mure
de-note
de-nounce
de-ny
de-part
de-pend
de-pict
de-plore
de-pone
de-port
de-pose
de-prave
de-press
de-prive
de-pute
de-ride
de-robe
de-scant
de-scend
de-scribe
de-sert
de-serve
de-sign
de-sire
de-sist
des-pair
des-pise
des-pite
des-poil

des-pond
des-troy
de-tach
de-tain
de-tect
de-ter
de-test
de-vise
de-volve
de-vote
de-vour
de-vout
dif-fuse
di-gest
di-gress
di-late
dil-ute
di-rect
dis-arm
dis-burse
dis-cern
dis-charge
dis-claim
dis-close
dis-course
dis-creet
dis-cuss
dis-dain
dis-ease
dis-gorge
dis-grace
dis-guise
dis-gust
dis-join

dis-junct
dis-like
dis-mast
dis-may
dis-miss
dis-mount
dis-own
dis-pand
dis-part
dis-pel
dis-pend
dis-pense
dis-perse
dis-place
dis-plant
dis-play
dis-please
dis-port
dis-pose
dis-praise
dis-sect
dis-solve
dis-til
dis-tinct
dis-tort
dis-tract
dis-tress
dis-trust
dis-turb
dis-use
di-verge
di-vert
di-vest
di-vide

di-vine
di-vorce
di-vulge
dra-goon
E-clipse
ef-face
ef-fect
ef-fuse
e-ject
e-lapse
e-late
e-lect
e-lude
el-lipse
em-balm
em-bark
em-boss
em-brace
em-pale
em-plead
em-ploy
en-act
en-chant
en-close
en-dear
en-dite
en-dorse
en-due
en-dure
en-force
en-gage
en-grail
en-grave
en-gross

en-hance
en-join
en-joy
en-large
en-rage
en-rich
en-robe
en-rol
en-slave
en-sue
en-sure
en-tail
en-throne
en-tice
en-tire
en-tomb
en-trap
en-treat
en-twine
e-quip
e-rase
e-rect
es-cape
es-cort
es-pouse
e-spy
es-tate
es-teem
e-vade
e-vent
e-vert
e-vict
e-vince
e-voke

ex-act
ex-ceed
ex-cel
ex-cept
ex-cess
ex-change
ex-cise
ex-cite
ex-claim
ex-clude
ex-cuse
ex-empt
ex-ert
ex-hale
ex-haust
ex-hort
ex-ist
ex-pand
ex-pect
ex-pend
ex-pense
ex-pert
ex-pire
ex-plain
ex-plode
ex-ploit
ex-plore
ex-port
ex-pose
ex-pound
ex-press
ex-punge
ex-tend
ex-tent

ex-tinct
ex-tol
ex-tort
ex-tract
ex-treme
ex-ude
ex-ult
Fa-tigue
fer-ment
fif-teen
fo-ment
for-bade
for-bear
for-bid
fore-bode
fore-close
fore-doom
fore-go
fore-know
fore-run
fore-shew
fore-see
fore-stall
fore-tel
fore-warn
for-give
for-lorn
for-sake
for-swear
forth-with
ful-fil
Gal-loon
ga-zette
gen-teel

grim-ace
gro tesque
im-bibe
im-bue
im-mense
im-merse
im-mure
im-pair
im-part
im-peach
im-pede
im-pel
im-pend
im-plant
im-plore
im-ply
im-port
im-pose
im-press
im-print
im-prove
im-pure
im-pute
in-cite
in-cline
in-clude
in-crease
in-cur
in-deed
in-dent
in-duce
in-dulge
in-fect
in-fer

in-fest
in-firm
in-flame
in-flate
in-flect
in-flict
in-form
in-fuse
in-grate
in-here
in-ject
in-lay
in-list
in-quire
in-sane
in-scribe
in-sert
in-sist
in-snare
in-spect
in-spire
in-stall
in-still
in-struct
in-sult
in-tend
in-tense
in-ter
in-thral
in-trench
in-trigue
in-trude
in-trust
in-vade

in-veigh
in-vent
in-vert
in-vest
in-vite
in-voke
in-volve
in-ure
Ja-pan
je-june
jo-cose
La-ment
lam-poon
Ma-raud
ma-chine
main-tain
ma-lign
ma-nure
ma-rine
ma-ture
mis-cal
mis-cast
mis-chance
mis-count
mis-deed
mis-deem
mis-give
mis-hap
mis-judge
mis-lay
mis-lead
mis-name
mis-spend
mis place

mis-print
mis-quote
mis-rule
mis-take
mis-teach
mis-trust
mis-use
mo-lest
mo-rose
Neg-lect
O-bey
ob-ject
ob-late
ob-lige
ob-lique
ob-scure
ob-serve
ob-struct
ob-tain
ob-tend
ob-trude
ob-tuse
oc-cult
oc-cur
of-fend
op-pose
op-press
or-dain
out-bid
out-brave
out-dare
out-do
out-face
out-grow

out-leap
out-live
out-right
out-run
out-sail
out-shine
out-shoot
out-sit
out-stare
out-strip
out-walk
out-weigh
out-wit
Pa-rade
pa-role
par-take
pa-trol
per-cuss
per-form
per-fume
per-fuse
per-haps
per-mit
per-plex
per-sist
per-spire
per-suade
per-tain
per-vade
per-verse
per-vert
pe-ruse
pla-card
pos-sess

post-pone
pre-cede
pre-clude
pre-dict
pre-fer
pre-fix
pre-judge
pre-mise
pre-pare
pre-pense
pre-sage
pre-scribe
pre-sent
pre-serve
pre-side
pre-sume
pre-tence
pre-tend
pre-text
pre-vail
pre-vent
pro-ceed
pro-claim
pro-cure
pro-duce
pro-fane
pro-fess
pro-found
pro-fuse
pro-ject
pro-late
pro-lix
pro-long
pro-mote

pro-mulge
pro-nounce
pro-pel
pro-pense
pro-pose
pro-pound
pro-rogue
pro-scribe
pro-tect
pro-tend
pro-test
pro-tract
pro-trude
pro-vide
pro-voke
pur-loin
pur-sue
pur-suit
pur-vey
Re-bate
re-bel
re-bound
re-buff
re-build
re-buke
re-call
re-cant
re-cede
re-ceipt
re-ceive
re-cess
re-charge
re-cite
re-claim

re-cline
re-cluse
re-coil
re-coin
re-cord
re-count
re-course
re-cruit
re-cur
re-daub
re-deem
re-doubt
re-dound
re-dress
re-duce
re-fect
re-fer
re-fine
re-fit
re-flect
re-float
re-flow
re-form
re-tract
re-frain
re-fresh
re-fund
re-fuse
re-fute
re-gain
re-gale
re-gard
re-grate
re-gret

re-hear
re-ject
re-joice
re-join
re-lapse
re-late
re-lax
re-lay
re-lease
re-lent
re-lief
re-lieve
re-light
re-lume
re-ly
re-main
re-mand
re-mark
re-mind
re-miss
re-morse
re-mote
re-move
re-mount
re-new
re-nounce
re-nown
re-pair
re-past
re-pay
re-peal
re-peat
re-pel
re-pent

re-pine
re-place
re-plete
re-ply
re-port
re-pose
re-press
re-prieve
re-print
re-proach
re-proof
re-prove
re-pulse
re-pute
re-quest
re-quire
re-quite
re-seat
re-scind
re-serve
re-sign
re-sist
re-solve
re-spect
re-store
re-tain
re-tard
re-tire
re-treat
re-turn
re-venge
re-vere
re-vile
re-volt

re-volve
re-ward
ro-mance
Sa-lute
se-clude
se-cure
se-dan
se-date
se-duce
se-lect
se-rene
se-vere
sin-cere
sub-due
sub-duct
sub-join
sub-lime
sub-mit
sub-orn
sub-scribe
sub-side
sub-sist
sub-tract
sub-vert
suc-ceed
suc-cinct
suf-fice
sug-gest
sup-ply
sup-port
sup-pose
sup-press
sur-round
sur-vey

sus-pend
sus-pense
There-on
there-of
there-with
tor-ment
tra-duce
trans-act
trans-cend
trans-cribe
trans-fer
trans-form
trans-gress
trans-late
trans-mit
trans-pire
trans-plant
trans-pose
tre-pan
trus-tee
Un-apt
un-bar
un-bend
un-bind
un-blest
un-bolt
un-born
un-bought
un-bound
un-brace
un-case
un-caught
un-chain
un-chaste

un-clasp
un-close
un-couth
un-do
un-done
un-dress
un-fair
un-fed
un-fit
un-fold
un-gird
un-girt
un-glue
un-hinge
un hook
un-horse
un-hurt
u-nite
un-just
un-knit
un-know
un-lace
un-lade
un-like
un-load
un-lock
u-n-loose
u-n-man
un-mask
un-moor
un-paid
un-ripe
un-safe
un-say

un-seen	un-tie	up-hold	with-in
un-shod	un-true	u-surp	with-out
un-sound	un twist	Where-as	with-stand
un-spent	un-wise	with-al	Your-self
un-stop	un-yoke	with-draw	your-selves
un-taught	up-braid	with-hold	

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in words not exceeding THREE *Syllables.*

LESSON 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal heav-i-er than any thing else. Men dig it out of the ground.—Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade.

Guineas are made of gold; and so are half-guineas, and watches sometimes. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold? It is gold beaten very thin, thin-ner than leaves of paper.

LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half-crowns, and shillings, and six-pen-ces. Silver comes from a great way off; from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made copper; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The sauce-pans are made of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the can-dle-sticks. What is that given upon the

pan? It is rusty; the green is called ver-di-gris; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

LESSON 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty; but I do not know what we shall do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share.—Well, what does he say? He says, No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted? No, but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while; then it will melt.

Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge: he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks! What is the blacksmith making? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

LESSON 4.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright and hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel.

Lead is soft and very heavy. Here is a piece: lift it. There is lead in the casement; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire? Try: throw a piece in. Now it is all melted,

and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is of now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The drip-ping-pan and the re-flect-or are all cov-er-ed with tin.

Quick-sil-ver is very bright, like silver; and it is very heavy. See how it runs about! You cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quick-sil-ver in the weath-er glass.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quick-sil-ver; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, metals. They are all dug out of the ground.

Lesson 5.

There was a little boy whose name was Harry, and his papa and mamma sent him to school.—Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and he got to be first in his class. So his mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learned his book very well. And Betty said, Yes, with all my heart. So they made him a nice cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of plumbs and sweetmeats, orange and citron; and it was iced all over with sugar: it was white and smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it he was very glad, and jumped about for joy; and he hardly stayed for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till the bell rang for school, and after school he ate again, and ate till he went to bed, nay, he laid his cake under his pil-low, and sat up in the night to eat some.

He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, this little boy was very sick, and ev-e-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry: he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale and is very ill. And some-bo-dy said, Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

Lesson 6.

Now there was an-oth-er boy, who was one of Harry's school-fel-lows; his name was Peter: the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter; there was not one blot in it all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake, and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy: he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept softly up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it sev-er-al weeks, and it was not gone, for it was very large; but, behold! the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

LESSON 7.

Well; there was an-oth-er little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-oth-er, and a piece to an-oth-er, till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-mor-row.

He then went to play, and the boys all played to-geth-er mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind fiddler came into the court: he had a long white beard: and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune.—And they all left off their sport, and came and stood round him.

And Richard saw that while he played, the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have no-bo-dy to give me any dinner or supper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog: and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had in-tend-ed to have eaten another day, and he said, Here, old man, here is some cake for you.

The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind. I

cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray which do you love best? Do you love Harry best, or Peter best, or Richard best?

LESSON 8.

The noblest em-ploy-ment for the mind of man is to study the works of his Creator. To him whom the science of nature de-light-eth, ev-e-ry object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven ev-e-ry moment, and his life shews what i-de-a he en-ter-tains of e-ter-nal wisdom. If he cast his eyes towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Less than in-fi-nite power could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while the sun re-main-eth in his place; while the comet wan-der-eth through space, and re-turn-eth to its des-tin-ed spot again; who but God could have formed them? Behold how awful their splendour! yet they do not di-min-ish; lo, how rapid their motion! yet one run-neth not in the way of an-oth-er. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce; ex-am-ine its bowels, and behold what they contain: have not wisdom and power or-dain-ed the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up? Who wa-ter-eth it at due seasons? Behold the ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it? Who is he that pro-vi-deth for them, but the Lord?

Words of THREE *Syllables, accented on the* FIRST *Syllable.*

Ab-di-cate
ab-ju-gate
ab-ro-gate
ab-so-lute
ac-ci-dent
ac-cu-rate
ac-tu-ate
ad-ju-tant
ad-mi-ral
ad-vo-cate
af-fa-ble
ag-o-ny
al-der-man
a-li-en
am-nes-ty
am-pli-fy
an-ar-chy
an-ces-tor
an-i-mal
an-i-mate
an-nu-al
ap-pe-tite
ar-a-ble
ar-gu-ment
ar-mo-ry
ar-ro-gant
at-tri-bute
av-a-rice
au-dit-or
au-gu-ry
au-thor-ize

Bach-e-lor
back-sli-der
back-ward-ness
bail-a-ble
bal-der-dash
ban-ish-ment
bar-ba-rous
bar-ren-ness
bar-ris-ter
bash-ful-ness
bat-tle-ment
beau-ti-ful
ben-e-fice
ben-e-fit
big-ot-ry
blas-phe-my
blood-suck-er
blun-der-buss
blun-der-er
blun-der-ing
blus-ter-er
bois-ter-ous
book-bind-er
bor-row-er
bot-tom-less
bot-tom-ry
boun-ti-ful
bro-ther-ly
bur-den-some
bur-gla-ry
bu-ri-al

Cab-in-et
cal-cu-late
cal-en-dar
cap-it-al
cap-ti-vate
car-di-nal
care-ful-ly
car-mel-ite
car-pen-ter
cas-u-al
cas-u-ist
cat-a-logue
cat-e-chise
cat-e-chism
cel-e-brate
cen-tu-ry
cer-ti-fy
cham-ber-maid
cham-pi-on
char-ac-ter
char-i-ty
chas-tise-ment
chiv-al-ry
chem-i-cal
chem-is-try
cin-na-mon
cir-cu-late
cir-cum-flex
cir-cum-spect
cir-cum-stance
clam-or-ous

clar-i-fy
clas-si-cal
clean-li-ness
co-gen-cy
cog-ni-zance
col-o-ny
com-e-dy
com-fort-less
com-ic-al
com-pa-ny
com-pe-tent
com-ple-ment
com-pli-ment
com-pro-mise
con-fer-ence
con-fi-dence
con-flu-ence
con-gru-ous
con-ju-gal
con-quer-or
con-se-crate
con-se-quence
con-son-ant
con-sta-ble
con-stan-cy
con-sti-tute
con-ti-nence
con-tra-ry
con-ver-sant
co-pi-ous
cor-di-al
cor-mo-rant
cor-o-ner
-po-ral
cor-pu-lent
cos-tive-ness
cost-li-ness
cov-e-nant
cov-er-ing
cov-et-ous
coun-sel-lor
coun-te-nance
coun-ter-feit
coun-ter-pane
cour-te-ous
court-li-ness
cow-ard-ice
craf-ti-ness
cred-i-ble
cred-i-tor
crim-i-nal
crit-i-cal
croc-o-dile
crook-ed-ness
cru-ci-fy
cru-di-ty
cru-el-ty
crus-ti-ness
cu-bi-cal
cu-cum-ber
cul-pa-ble
cul-ti-vate
cu-ri-ous
cus-to-dy
cus-tom-er
Dan-ger-ous
de-cen-cy
ded-i-cate
del-i-cate
dep-u-ty
der-o-gate
des-o-late
des-pe-rate
des-ti-ny
des-ti-tute
det-ri-ment
dev-i-ate
di-a-dem
di-a-logue
di-a-per
dil-i-gence
dis-ci-pline
dis-lo-cate
doc-u-ment
do-lo-rous
dow-a-ger
dra-pe-ry
dul-ci-mer
du-ra-ble
Eb-o-ny
ed-it-or
ed-u-cate
el-e-gant
el-e-ment
el-e-phant
el-e-vate
el-o-quence
em-in-ent
em-pe-ror
em-pha-sis
em-u-late
en-e-my

en-er-gy
en-ter-prise
es-ti-mate
ev-e-ry
ev-i-dent
ex-cel-lence
ex-cel-lent
ex-cre-ment
ex-e-crate
ex-e-cute
ex-er-cise
ex-pi-ate
ex-qui-site
Fab-u-lous
fac-ul-ty
faith-ful-ly
fal-la-cy
fal-li-ble
fa-ther-less
faul-ti-ly
fer-ven-cy
fes-ti-val
fe-ver-ish
filth-i-ly
fir-ma-ment
fish-e-ry
flat-te-ry
flat-u-lent
fool-ish-ness
fop-pe-ry
for-ti-fy
for-ward-ness
frank-in-cense
frau-du-lent

free-hold-er
friv-o-lous
fro-ward-ly
fu-ne-ral
fur-be-low
fu-ri-ous
fur-ni-ture
fur-ther-more
Gain-say-er
gal-lant-ry
gal-le-ry
gar-den-er
gar-ni-ture
gar-ri-son
gau-di-ly
gen-er-al
gen-er-ate
gen-er-ous
gen-tle-man
gen-u-ine
gid-di-ness
gin-ger-bread
glim-mer-ing
glo-ri-fy
glut-ton-ous
god-li-ness
gor-man-dize
gov-ern-ment
gov-er-nor
grace-ful-ness
grad-u-ate
grate-ful-ly
grat-i-fy
grav-it-ate

gree-di-ness
griev-ous-ly
gun-pow-der
Hand-i-ly
hand-ker-chief
har-bin-ger
harm-less-ly
har-mo-ny
haugh-ti-ness
heav-i-ness
hep-tar-chy
her-ald-ry
her-e-sy
her-e-tic
he-rit-age
her-mit-age
hid-e-ous
hind-er-most
his-to-ry
hoa-ri-ness
ho-li-ness
hon-es-ty
hope-ful-ness
hor-rid-ly
hos-pi-tal
hus-band-man
hyp-o-crite
I-dle-ness
ig-no-rant
im-i-tate
im-ple-ment
im-pli-cate
im-po-tence
im-pre-cate

im-pu-dent
in-ci-dent
in-di-cate
in-di-gent
in-do-lent
in-dus-try
in-fa-my
in-fan-cy
in-fi-nite
in-flu-ence
in-ju-ry
in-ner-most
in-no-cence
in-no-vate
in-so-lent
in-stant-ly
in-sti-tute
in-stru-ment
in-ter-course
in-ter-dict
in-ter-est
in-ter-val
in-ter-view
in-ti-mate
in-tri-cate
Joc-u-lar
jol-li-ness
jo-vi-al
ju-gu-lar
jus-ti-fy
Kid-nap-per
kil-der-kin
kins-wo-man
kna-vish-ly
knot-ti-ly
La-bour-er
lar-ce-ny
lat-e-ral
leg-a-cy
len-i-ty
lep-ro-sy
leth-ar-gy
lev-er-et
lib-er-al
lib-er-tine
lig-a-ment
like-li-hood
li-on-ess
lit-er-al
lof-ti-ness
low-li-ness
lu-na-cy
lu-na-tic
lux-u-ry
Mag-ni-fy
ma-jes-ty
main-ten-ance
mal-a-pert
man-age-ment
man-ful-ly
man-i-fest
man-li-ness
man-u-al
man-u-script
mar-i-gold
mar-in-er
mar-row-bone
mas-cu-line
mel-low-ness
mel-o-dy
melt-ing-ly
mem-o-ry
men-di-cant
mer-can-tile
mer-chan-dise
mer-ci-ful
mer-ri-ment
min-e-ral
min-is-ter
mir-a-cle
mis-chiev-ous
mod-e-rate
mon-u-ment
moun-te-bank
mourn-ful-ly
mul-ti-tude
mu-si-cal
mu-ta-ble
mu-tu-al
mys-te-ry
Na-ked-ness
nar-ra-tive
nat-u-ral
neg-a-tive
neth-er-most
night-in-gale
nom-i-nate
no-ta-ble
no-ta-ry
no-ti-fy
nov-el-ist
nov-el-ty

nour-ish-ment
nu-me-rous
nun-ne-ry
nur-se-ry
nu-tri-ment
Ob-du-rate
ob-li-gate
ob-lo-quy
ob-so-lete
ob-sta-cle
ob-sti-nate
ob-vi-ous
oc-cu-py
oc-u-list
o-di-ous
o-do-rous
of-fer-ing
om-i-nous
op-er-ate
op-po-site
op-u-lent
or-a-cle
or-a-tor
or-der-ly
or-di-nance
or-gan-ist
or-i-gin
or-na-ment
or-tho-dox
o-ver-flow
o-ver-sight
out-ward-ly
Pa-ci-fy
pal-pa-ble

pa-pa-cy
par-a-dise
par-a-dox
par-a-graph
par-a-pet
par-a-phrase
par-a-site
par-o-dy
pa-tri-arch
pat-ron-age
peace-a-ble
pec-to-ral
pec-u-late
ped-a-gogue
ped-ant-ry
pen-al-ty
pen-e-trate
pen-i-tence
pen-sive-ly
pen-u-ry
per-fect-ness
per-ju-ry
per-ma-nence
per-pe-trate
per-se-cute
per-son-age
per-ti-nence
pes-ti-lence
pet-ri-fy
pet-u-lant
phys-ic-al
pi-e-ty
pil-fer-er
pin-na-cle

plen-ti-ful
plun-der-er
po-et-ry
pol-i-cy
pol-i-tic
pop-u-lar
pop-u-lous
pos-si-ble
po-ta-ble
po-ten-tate
pov-er-ty
prac-ti-cal
pre-am-ble
pre-ce-dent
pres-i-dent
prev-a-lent
prin-ci-pal
pris-on-er
priv-i-lege
prob-a-ble
prod-i-gy
prof-li-gate
prop-er-ly
prop-er-ty
pros-e-cute
pros-o-dy
pros-per-ous
prot-est-ant
prov-en-der
prov-i-dence
punc-tu-al
pun-ish-ment
pu-ru-lent
pyr-a-mid

Qual-i-fy
quan-ti-ty
quar-rel-some
quer-u-lous
qui-et-ness
Rad-i-cal
ra-kish-ness
rav-e-nous
re-cent-ly
rec-om-pense
rem-e-dy
ren-o-vate
rep-ro-bate
re-qui-site
ret-ro-grade
rev-e-rend
rhet-o-ric
rib-ald-ry
right-e-ous
rit-u-al
riv-u-let
rob-be-ry
rot-ten-ness
roy-al-ty
ru-mi-nate
rus-ti-cate
Sac-ra-ment
sac-ri-fice
sal-a-ry
sanc-ti-fy
sat-ir-ist
sat-is-fy
sau-ci-ness
sa-vou-ry
scrip-tu-ral
scru-pu-lous
se-cre-cy
sec-u-lar
sen-su-al
sep-a-rate
ser-vi-tor
sev-er-al
sin-is-ter
sit-u-ate
slip-pe-ry
soph-is-try
sor-ce-ry
spec-ta-cle
stig-ma-tize
strat-a-gem
straw-ber-ry
stren-u-ous
sub-se-quent
suc-cu-lent
suf-fo-cate
sum-ma-ry
sup-ple-ment
sus-te-nance
syc-a-more
syc-o-phant
syl-lo-gism
sym-pa-thize
syn-a-gogue
Tem-po-rize
ten-den-cy
ten-der-ness
tes-ta-ment
tit-u-lar
tol-e-rate
trac-ta-ble
treach-er-ous
tur-bu-lent
tur-pen-tine
tyr-an-nise
U-su-al
u-su-rer
u-su-ry
ut-ter-ly
Va-can-cy
vac-u-um
vag-a-bond
ve-he-ment
ven-e-rate
ven-om-ous
ver-i-ly
vet-e-ran
vic-to-ry
vil-lai-ny
vi-o-late
Way-far-ing
wick-ed-ness
wil-der-ness
won-der-ful
wor-thi-ness
wrong-ful-ly
Yel-low-ness
yes-ter-day
youth-ful-ly
Zeal-ous-ness

Words of THREE *Syllables, accented on the* SECOND *Syllable.*

A-ban-don
a-base-ment
a-bet-ment
a-bi-ding
a-bol-ish
a-bor-tive
ab-surd-ly
a-bun-dance
a-bu-sive
ac-cept-ance
ac-com-plish
ac-cord-ance
ac-cus-tom
ac-know-ledge
ac-quain-tance
ac-quit-tal
ad-mit-tance
ad-mon-ish
a-do-rer
a-dorn-ing
ad-van-tage
ad-ven-ture
ad-ver-tence
ad-vi-ser
ad-um-brate
ad-vow-son
af-firm-ance
a-gree-ment
a-larm-ing
al-low-ance
al-migh-ty
a-maze-ment
a-mend-ment
a-muse-ment
an-gel-ic
an-noy-ance
an-oth-er
a-part-ment
ap-pel-lant
ap-pend-age
ap-point-ment
ap-praise-ment
ap-pren-tice
a-quat-ic
ar-ri-val
as-sas-sin
as-sem-ble
as-sert-or
as-sess-ment
as-su-ming
as-su-rance
a-ston-ish
a-sy-lum
ath-let-ic
a-tone-ment
at-tain-ment
at-tem-per
at-tend-ance
at-ten-tive
at-tor-ney
at-trac-tive
at-trib-ute
a-vow-al
au-then-tic
Bal-co-ny
bap-tis-mal
be-com-ing
be-fore-hand
be-gin-ning
be-hold-en
be-liev-er
be-long-ing
be-nign-ly
be-stow-er
be-tray-er
be-wil-der
blas-phe-mer
bom-bard-ment
bra-va-do
Ca-bal-ler
ca-rous-er
ca-the-dral
clan-des-tine
co-e-qual
co-he-rent
col-lect-or
com mand ment
com-mit-ment
com-pact-ly
com-pen-sate

com-plete-ly
con-demn-ed
con-fis-cate
con-found-er
con-gres-sive
con-jec-ture
con-joint-ly
con-junct-ly
con-jure-ment
con-ni-vance
con-sid-er
con-sis-tent
con-su-mer
con-sump-tive
con-tem-plate
con-tent-ment
con-tin-gent
con-trib-ute
con-tri-vance
con-trol-ler
con-vert-er
con-vict-ed
cor-rect-or
cor-ro-sive
cor-rupt-ness
cos-met-ic
cre-a-tor
De-ben-ture
de-can-ter
de-ceas-ed
de-ceit-ful
de-ceiv-er
de-ci-pher
de-ci-sive
de-claim-er
de-co-rum
de-crep-id
de-cre-tal
de-fence-less
de-fen-sive
de-file-ment
de-form-ed
de-light-ful
de-lin-quent
de-liv-er
de-lu-sive
de-mer-it
de-mol-ish
de-mon-strate
de-mure-ness
de-ni-al
de-nu-date
de-part-ure
de-pend-ant
de-po-nent
de-po-sit
de-scend-ant
de-sert-er
de-spond-ent
de-stroy-er
de-struc-tive
de-ter-gent
de-vour-er
dic-ta-tor
dif-fu-sive
di-min-ish
di-rect-or
dis-a-ble
dis-as-ter
dis-bur-den
dis-ci-ple
dis-cov-er
dis-cour-age
dis-dain-ful
dis-fig-ure
dis-grace-ful
dis-heart-en
dis-hon-est
dis-hon-our
dis-junc-tive
dis-or-der
dis-par-age
dis-qui-et
dis-rel-ish
dis-sem-ble
dis-ser-vice
dis-taste-ful
dis-til-ler
dis-tinct-ly
dis-tin-guish
dis-trac-ted
dis-trib-ute
dis-trust-ful
dis-turb-ance
div-i-ner
div-orce-ment
di-ur-nal
di-vul-ger
do-mes-tic
dra-mat-ic
Ec-lec-tic
e-clips-ed

ef-fec-tive
ef-ful-gent
e-lec-tive
e-lev-en
e-li″-cit
e-lon-gate
e-lu-sive
em-bar-go
em-bel-lish
em-bez-zle
em-bow-el
em-broi-der
e-mer-gent
em-pan-nel
em-ploy-ment
en-a-ble
en-am-el
en-camp-ment
en-chant-er
en-count-er
en-cour-age
en-croach-ment
en-cum-ber
en-deav-our
en-dorse-ment
en-du-rance
e-ner-vate
en-fet-ter
en-large-ment
en-light-en
en-su-rance
en-tice-ment
en-vel-ope

en-vi-rons
e-pis-tle
er-ra-tic
es-pou-sals
e-stab-lish
e-ter-nal
ex-alt-ed
ex-hib-it
ex-ter-nal
ex-tin-guish
ex-tir-pate
Fa-nat-ic
fan-tas-tic
fo-ment-er
for-bear-ance
for-bid-den
for-get-ful
for-sa-ken
ful-fil-led
Gi-gan-tic
gri-mal-kin
Har-mon-ics
hence-for-ward
here-af-ter
her-met-ic
he-ro-ic
hi-ber-nal
hu-mane-ly
I-de-a
il-lus-trate
im-a″-gine
im-mod-est
im-pair-ment

im-mor-tal
im-peach-ment
im-pel-lent
im-port-er
im-pos-tor
im-pris-on
im-pru-dent
in-car-nate
in-cen-tive
in-clu-sive
in-cul-cate
in-cum-bent
in-debt-ed
in-de-cent
in-den-ture
in-duce-ment
in-dul-gence
in-fer-nal
in-fla-mer
in-for-mal
in-form-er
in-fringe-ment
in-hab-it
in-he-rent
in-her-it
in-hib-it
in-hu-man
in-qui-ry
in-sip-id
in-spir-it
in-struct-ive
in-struct-or
in-ven-tor

in-ter-ment
in-ter-nal
in-ter-pret
in-tes-tate
in-tes-tine
in-trin-sic
in-val-id
in-vei-gle
Je-ho-vah
La-con-ic
lieu-ten-ant
Ma-lig-nant
ma-raud-er
ma-ter-nal
ma-ture-ly
me-an-der
me-chan-ic
mi-nute-ly
mis-con-duct
mis-no-mer
mo-nas-tic
more-o-ver
Neg-lect-ful
noc-tur-nal
Ob-ject-or
ob-li-ging
ob-lique-ly
ob-serv-ance
oc-cur-rence
of-fend-er
of-fen-sive
op-po-ne-
or-gan-i:

Pa-cif-ic
par-ta-ker
pa-thet-ic
pel-lu-cid
per-fu-mer
per-spec-tive
per-verse-ly
po-lite-ly
po-ma-tum
per-cep-tive
pre-pa-rer
pre-sump-tive
pro-ceed-ing
pro-duc-tive
pro-phet-ic
pro-po-sal
pros-pect-ive
pur-su-ance
Quint-es-sence
Re-coin-age
re-deem-er
re-dun-dant
re-lin-quish
re-luc-tant
re-main-der
re-mem-ber
re-mem-brance
re-miss-ness
re-morse-less
re-nown-ed
re-plen-ish
re-ple"-vy
re-proach-ful

re-sem-ble
re-sist-ance
re-spect-ful
re-venge-ful
re-view-er
re-vi-ler
re-vi-val
re-volt-er
re-ward-er
Sar-cas-tic
scor-bu-tic
se-cure-ly
se-du-cer
se-ques-ter
se-rene-ly
sin-cere-ly
spec-ta-tor
sub-mis-sive
Tes-ta-tor
thanks-giv-ing
to-bac-co
to-geth-er
trans-pa-rent
tri-bu-nal
tri-um-phant
Un-cov-er
un-daunt-ed
un-e-qual
un-fruit-ful
un-god-ly
un-grate-ful
un-ho-ly
un-learn-ed

un-ru-ly	un-thank-ful	un-com-mon
un-skil-ful	un-time-ly	Vice-ge-rent
un-sta-ble	un-wor-thy	vin-dic-tive

Words of THREE *Syllables, accented on the* LAST *Syllable.*

Ac-qui-esce	dis-a-buse	in-ter-cede
af-ter-noon	dis-a-gree	in-ter-cept
al-a-mode	dis-al-low	in-ter-change
am-bus-cade	dis-an-nul	in-ter-fere
an-ti-pope	dis-ap-pear	in-ter-lard
ap-per-tain	dis-ap-point	in-ter-lope
ap-pre-hend	dis-ap-prove	in-ter-mit
Bal-us-trade	dis-be-lieve	in-ter-mix
bar-ri-cade	dis-com-mend	in-ter-vene
bom-ba-zin	dis-com-pose	Mag-a-zine
brig-a-dier	dis-con-tent	mis-ap-ply
buc-ca-neer	dis-en-chant	mis-be-have
Car-a-van	dis-en-gage	O-ver-charge
cav-al-cade	dis-en-thral	o-ver-flow
cir-cum-scribe	dis-es-teem	o-ver-lay
cir-cum-vent	dis-o-bey	o-ver-look
co-in-cide	En-ter-tain	o-ver-spread
com-plai-sance	Gas-con-ade	o-ver-take
com-pre-hend	gaz-et-teer	o-ver-throw
con-de-scend	Here-up-on	o-ver-turn
con-tra-dict	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-whelm
con-tro-vert	im-por-tune	Per-se-vere
cor-res-pond	in-com-mode	Rec-ol-lect
coun-ter-mine	in-com-plete	rec-om-mend
coun-ter-vail	in-cor-rect	re-con-vene
Deb-o-nair	in-dis-creet	re-in-force

ref-u-gee	su-per-scribe	un-der-mine
rep-ar-tee	su-per-sede	un-der-stand
rep-re-hend	There-up-on	un-der-take
rep-re-sent	Un-a-ware	un-der-worth
rep-ri-mand	un-be-lief	Vi-o-lin
Ser-e-nade	un-der-go	vol-un-teer

Words of THREE *Syllables, pronounced as* TWO *and accented on the* FIRST *Syllable.*

RULES.

Cion, sion, tion, sound like *shun*, either in the middle, or at the end of words.
Ce, ci, sci, si, and *ti*, like *sh*.
Cial, tial, sound like *shal*.
Cian, tian, like *shan*.
Cient, tient, like *shent*.
Cious, scious, and *tious* like *shus*
Science, tience, like *shence*.

Ac-ti-on	Man-si-on	po-ti-on
an-ci-ent	mar-ti-al	pre″-ci-ous
auc-ti-on	men-ti-on	Quo-ti-ent
Cap-ti-ous	mer-si-on	Sanc-ti-on
cau-ti-on	mo-ti-on	sec-ti-on
cau-ti-ous	Na-ti-on	spe″-ci-al
con-sci-ence	no-ti-on	spe″-ci-ous
con-sci-ous	nup-ti-al	sta-ti-on
Dic-ti-on	O-ce-an	suc-ti-on
Fac-ti-on	op-ti-on	Ten-si-on
fac-ti-ous	Pac-ti-on	ter-ti-an
frac-ti-on	par-ti-al	trac-ti-on
frac-ti-ous	pas-si-on	Unc-ti-on
Gra-ci-ous	pa-ti-ence	ul-ti-on
Junc-ti-on	pa-ti-ent	Vec-ti-on
Lo-ti-on	pen-si-on	ver-si-on
lus-ci-ous	por-ti-on	vi″-si-on

Words of FOUR *Syllables, pronounced as* THREE *and accented on the* SECOND *Syllable.*

A-dop-ti-on
af-fec-ti-on
af-flic-ti-on
as-per-si-on
at-ten-ti-on
at-trac-ti-on
au-spi″-ci-ous
Ca-pa-ci-ous
ces-sa-ti-on
col-la-ti-on
com-pas-si-on
com-pul-si-on
con-cep-ti-on
con-clu-si-on
con-fes-si-on
con-fu-si-on
con-junc-ti-on
con-struc-ti-on
con-ten-ti-ous
con-ver-si-on
con-vic-ti-on
con-vul-si-on
cor-rec-ti-on
cor-rup-ti-on
cre-a-ti-on
De-coc-ti-on
de-fec-ti-on
de-fi″-ci-ent
de-jec-ti-on
de-li″-ci-ous
de-scrip-ti on
de-struc-ti-on
de-trac-ti-on
de-vo-ti-on
dis-cus-si-on
dis-sen-si-on
dis-tinc-ti-on
di-vi″-si-on
E-jec-ti-on
e-lec-ti-on
e-rup-ti-on
es-sen-ti-al
ex-ac-ti-on
ex-clu-si-on
ex-pan-sion
ex-pres-si-on
ex-pul-si-on
ex-tor-ti-on
ex-trac-ti-on
Fal-la-ci-ous
foun-da-ti-on
Im-mer-si-on
im-par-ti-al
im-pa-ti-ent
im-pres-si-on
in-junc-ti-on
in-scrip-ti-on
in-struc-ti-on
in-ven-ti-on
ir-rup-ti-on
Li-cen-ti-ous
lo-gi″-ci-an
Ma-gi″-ci-an
mu-si″-ci-an
Nar-ra-ti-on
Ob-jec-ti-on
ob-la-ti-on
ob-struc-ti-on
op-pres-si-on
op-ti″-ci-an
o-ra-ti-on
Per-fec-ti-on
pol-lu-ti-on
pre-dic-ti-on
pre-scrip-ti-on
pro-mo-ti-on
pro-por-ti-on
pro-vin-ci-al
Re-jec-ti-on
re-la-ti-on
re-ten-ti-on
Sal-va-ti-on
sub-jec-ti-on
sub-stan-ti-al
sub-trac-ti-on
sub-ver-si-on
suc-ces-si-on
suf-fi″-ci-ent
sus-pi″-ci-on
Tempt-a-ti-on
trans-la-ti-on
Va-ca-ti-on
[illegible]

Words of FOUR *Syllables, accented on the* FIRST *Syllable.*

Ab-so-lute-ly
ac-ces-sa-ry
ac-cu-ra-cy
ac-cu-rate-ly
ac-ri-mo-ny
ac-tu-al-ly
ad-di-to-ry
ad-e-quate-ly
ad-mi-ra-ble
ad-mi-ral-ty
ad-ver-sa-ry
ag-gra-va-ted
al-a-bas-ter
a-li-en-ate
al-le-go-ry
al-ter-a-tive
a-mi-a-ble
am-ic-a-ble
am-o-rous-ly
an-im-a-ted
an-nu-al-ly
an-swer-a-ble
an-ti-cham-ber
an-ti-mo-ny
an-ti-qua-ry
ap-o-plec-tic
ap-pli-ca-ble
ar-bi-tra-ry
ar-ro-gant-ly
au-di-to-ry
a-vi-a-ry

Bar-ba-rous-ly
beau-ti-ful-ly
ben-e-fit-ed
boun-ti-ful-ness
bril-li-an-cy
bur-go-mas-ter
Cap-i-tal-ly
cas-u-ist-ry
cat-er-pil-lar
cel-eb-a-cy
cen-su-ra-ble
cer-e-mo-ny
cir-cu-la-ted
cog-ni-za-ble
com-fort-a-ble
com-men-ta-ry
com-mis-sa-ry
com-mon-al-ty
com-pa-ra-ble
com-pe-ten-cy
con-fi-dent-ly
con-quer-a-ble
con-se-quent-ly
con-sti-tu-ted
con-ti-nent-ly
con-tro-ver-sy
con-tu-ma-cy
co-pi-ous-ly
co"-py-hold-er
cor-po-ral-ly
cor-pu-lent-ly

cor-ri-gi-ble
cred-it-a-ble
cus-tom-a-ry
cov-et-ous-ly
Dan-ger-ous-ly
del-i-ca-cy
des-pi-ca-ble
dif-fi-cul-ty
dil-i-gent-ly
dis-pu-ta-ble
drom-e-da-ry
du-ra-ble-ness
Ef-fi-ca-cy
el-e-gant-ly
el-i-gi-ble
em-i-nent-ly
ex-cel-len-cy
ex-e-cra-ble
ex-o-ra-ble
ex-qui-site-ly
Fa-vour-a-bly
feb-ru-a-ry
fig-u-ra-tive
fluc-tu-a-ting
for-mid-a-ble
for-tu-nate-ly
frau-du-lent-ly
friv-o-lous-ly
Gen-er-al-ly
gen-er-ous-ly
gil-li-flow-er

gov-ern-a-ble
gra-da-to-ry
Hab-er-dash-er
hab-it-a-ble
het-er-o-dox
hon-our-a-ble
hos-pit-a-ble
hu-mour-ous-ly
Ig-no-mi″-ny
im-i-ta-tor
in-do-lent-ly
in-no-cen-cy
in-tim-a-cy
in-tric-a-cy
in-ven-to-ry
Jan-u-a-ry
ju-di-ca-ture
jus-ti-fi-ed
Lap-i-da-ry
lit-er-al-ly
lit-er-a-ture
lo″-gi-cal-ly
lu-mi-na-ry
Ma″-gis-tra-cy
mal-le-a-ble
man-da-to-ry
mat-ri-mo-ny
mel-an-cho-ly
mem-o-ra-ble
men-su-ra-ble
mer-ce-na-ry
mil-it-a-ry
mis-er-a-ble
mod-e-rate-ly
mo-men-ta-ry
mon-as-te-ry
mor-al-i-zer
mul-ti-pli-er
mu-sic-al-ly
mu-ti-nous-ly
Nat-u-ral-ly
ne″-ces-sa-ry
nec-ro-man-cy
neg-li-gent-ly
not-a-ble-ness
nu-mer-ous-ly
Ob-du-ra-cy
ob-sti-na-cy
ob-vi-ous-ly
oc-cu-pi-er
oc-u-lar-ly
op-er-a-tive
or-a-to-ry
or-di-na-ry
Pa″-ci-fi-er
pal-a-ta-ble
par-don-a-ble
pat-ri-mo-ny
pen-e-tra-ble
per-ish-a-ble
prac-ti-ca-ble
preb-en-da-ry
pref-er-a-ble
pres-by-te-ry
prev-a-lent-ly
prof-it-a-ble
prom-is-so-ry
pur-ga-to-ry
pu-ri-fi-er
Rat-if-i-er
rea-son-a-ble
righ-te-ous-ness
Sac-ri-fi-cer
sanc-tu-a-ry
sat-is-fi-ed
sec-re-ta-ry
sep-a-rate-ly
ser-vice-a-ble
slo-ven-li-ness
sol-it-a-ry
sov-er-eign-ty
spec-u-la-tive
spir-it-u-al
stat-u-a-ry
sub-lu-na-ry
Tab-er-na-cle
ter-ri-fy-ing
ter-ri-to-ry
tes-ti-mo-ny
tol-er-a-ble
tran-sit-o-ry
Val-u-a-ble
va-ri-a-ble
ve″-ge-ta-ble
ven-er-a-ble
vir-tu-ous-ly
vol-un-ta-ry
War-rant-a-ble

Words of FOUR *Syllables, accented on the* SECOND *Syllable.*

Ab-bre-vi-ate
ab-dom-i-nal
a-bil-i-ty
a-bom-i-nate
a-bun-dant-ly
a-bu-sive-ly
ac-cel-e-rate
ac-ces-si-ble
ac-com-pa-ny
ac-count-a-ble
ac-cu-mu-late
a-cid-i-ty
ad-min-is-ter
ad-mon-ish-er
ad-ven-tur-er
a-gree-a-ble
al-low-a-ble
am-bas-sa-dor
am-big-u-ous
am-phib-i-ous
a-nat-om-ist
an gel-ic-al
an-ni-hil-ate
a-nom-al-ous
an-tag-o-nist
an-tip-a-thy
an-ti"-qui-ty
a-pol-o-gize
a-rith-me-tic
as-sas-sin-ate
as-trol-o-ger
as-tron-o-mer
at-ten-u-ate
a-vail-a-ble
au-then-ti-cate
au-thor-i-ty
Bar-ba-ri-an
be-at-i-tude
be-com-ing-ly
be-ha-vi-our
be-nef-i-cence
be-nev-o-lence
bi-og-ra-phy
bi-tu-mi-nous
Ca-la-mit-ous
ca-lum-ni-ous
ca-pit-u-late
cat-as-tro-phe
cen-so-ri-ous
chi-rur-gi-cal
chro-no-lo-gy
con-form-a-ble
con-grat-u-late
con-sid-er-ate
con-sist-o-ry
con-sol-i-date
con-spic-u-ous
con-spi-ra-cy
con-su-ma-ble
con-sist-en-cy
con-tam-i-nate
con-tempt-i-ble
con-test-a-ble
con-tig-u-ous
con-tin-u-al
con-trib-u-tor
con-ve-ni-ent
con-vers-a-ble
co-op-er-ate
cor-po-re-al
cor-rel-a-tive
cor-rob-o-rate
cor-ro-sive-ly
cu-ta-ne-ous
De-bil-i-tate
de-crep-i-tude
de-fen-si-ble
de-fin-i-tive
de-form-i-ty
de-gen-er-ate
de-ject-ed-ly
de-lib-er-ate
de-light-ful-ly
de-lin-e ate
de-liv-er-ance
de-moc-ra-cy
de-mon-stra-ble
de nom-i-nate
de-plo ra-ble
de-pop-u-late

de-pre-ci-ate
de-si-ra-ble
des-pite-ful-ly
des-pond-en-cy
de-ter-mi-nate
de-test-a-ble
dex-ter-i-ty
di-min-u-tive
dis-cern-a-ble
dis-cov-e-ry
dis-crim-in-ate
dis-dain-ful-ly
dis-grace-ful-ly
dis-loy-al-ty
dis-or-der-ly
dis-pen-sa-ry
dis-sat-is-fy
dis-sim-il-ar
dis-u-ni-on
div-in-i-ty
dog-mat-i-cal
dox-ol-o-gy
du-pli″-ci-ty
E-bri-e-ty
ef-fec-tu-al
ef-fem-i-nate
ef-fron-te-ry
e-gre-gi-ous
e-jac-u-late
e-lab-o-rate
e-lu-ci-date
e-mas-cu-late
em-pir-i-cal
em-pov-er-ish
en-am-el-ler
en-thu-si-ast
e-nu-me-rate
e-pis-co-pal
e-pit-o-me
e-quiv-o-cate
er-ro-ne-ous
e-the-re-al
e-van-gel-ist
e-vap-o-rate
e-va-sive-ly
e-ven-tu-al
ex-am-in-er
ex-ceed-ing-ly
ex-ces-sive-ly
ex-cu-sa-ble
ex-ec-u-tor
ex-em-pla-ry
ex-fo-li-ate
ex-hil-a-rate
ex-on-e-rate
ex-or-bit-ant
ex-per-i-ment
ex-ter-mi-nate
ex-trav-a-gant
ex-trem-i-ty
Fa-nat-i-cism
fas-tid-i-ous
fa-tal-i-ty
fe-li″-ci-ty
fra-gil-i-ty
fru-gal i-ty
fu-tu-ri-ty
Ge-og-ra-phy
ge-om-e-try
gram-ma-ri-an
gram-mat-i-cal
Ha-bil-i-ment
ha-bit-u-ate
har-mon-ic-al
her-met-ic-al
hi-lar-i-ty
hu-man-i-ty
hu-mil-i-ty
hy-poth-e-sis
I-dol-a-ter
il-lit-e-rate
il-lus-tri-ous
im-men-si-ty
im-mor-tal-ize
im-mu-ta-ble
im-ped-i-ment
im-pen-i-tence
im-pe-ri-ous
im-per-u-nent
im-pet-u-ous
im-pi-e-ty
im-plac-a-ble
im-pol-i-tic
im-por-tu-nate
im-pos-si-ble
im-prob-a-ble

im-pov-er-ish
im-preg-na-ble
im-prov-a-ble
im-prov-i-dent
in-an-im-ate
in-au-gu-rate
in-ca-pa-ble
in-clem-en-cy
in-cli-na-ble
in-con-stan-cy
in-cu-ra-ble
in-de-cen-cy
in-el-e-gant
in-fat-u-ate
in-hab-it-ant
in-grat-it-ude
in-sin-u-ate
in-teg-ri-ty
in-ter-pret-er
in-tract-a-ble
in-trep-id-ly
in-val-i-date
in-vet-er-ate
in-vid-i-ous
ir-rad-i-ate
i-tin-e-rant
Ju-rid-i-cal
La-bo-ri-ous
le-git-i-mate
le-gu-mi-nous
lux-u-ri-ous
Mag-ni-fi-cent
ma-te-ri-al
me-trop-o-lis
mi-rac-u-lous
Na-tiv-i-ty
non-sen-si-cal
no-to-ri-ous
O-be-di-ent
ob-serv-a-ble
om-nip-o-tent
o-rac-u-lar
o-ri″-gi-nal
Par-ti-cu-lar
pe-nu-ri-ous
per-pet-u-al
per-spic-u-ous
phi-los-o-pher
pos-te-ri-or
pre-ca-ri-ous
pre-cip-i-tate
pre-des-ti-nate
pre-dom-i-nate
pre-oc-cu-py
pre-var-i-cate
pro-gen-i-tor
pros-per-i-ty
Ra-pid-i-ty
re-cep-ta-cle
re-cum-ben-cy
re-cur-ren-cy
re-deem-a-ble
re-dun-dan-cy
re-frac-to-ry
re-gen-e-rate
re-luct-an-cy
re-mark-a-ble
re-mu-ne-rate
re-splen-dent-ly
res-to-ra-tive
re-su-ma-ble
Sa-ga″-ci-ty
si-mil-i-tude
sim-pli″-ci-ty
so-lemn-i-ty
so-li″-cit-or
so-li″-cit-ous
sub-ser-vi-ent
su-pe-ri-or
su-per-la-tive
su-pre-ma-cy
Tau-tol-o-gy
ter-ra″-que-ous
the-ol-o-gy
tri-um-phant-ly
tu-mul-tu-ous
ty-ran-ni-cal
U-nan-im-ous
u-bi″-qui-ty
un-search-a-ble
Va-cu-i-ty
ver-nac-u-lar
vi-cis-si-tude
vi-va″-ci-ty
vo-lup-tu-ous

LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

1. THE HORSE.

THE horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable, he dis-tin-guish-es his com-pan-i-ons, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider gov-erns his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip.

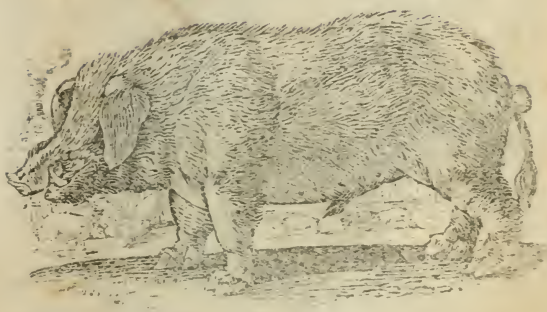
The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is useful for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is that cruel men should ever ill use, over work, and torture this useful beast!

2. THE COW.

OX is the general name for horned cattle; and of all these the cow is the most useful. The flesh of an ox is beef. Oxen are often used to draw in ploughs or carts. Their flesh supplies us with food. Their blood is used as manure as well as the dung; their fat is made into candles; their hides into shoes and boots; their hair is mixed with lime to make mortar; their horns are made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and instead of glass for lanterns. Their bones are used to make little spoons, knives and forks for children, buttons, &c.

Cows give us milk, which is excellent diet; and of milk we make cheese; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf: its flesh is veal; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be con-sid-er-ed as more u-ni-ver-sal-ly conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animal.

3. THE HOG.



THE hog has a divided hoof, like the animals called cattle; but the bones of his feet are really like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of in-struc-tion; but it appears, by the example of the learned pig, that even they may be taught.

A hog is a disgusting animal; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, and dis-a-gree-a-ble, whilst alive, but very useful after his death. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh; but hunger will force them to eat rotten putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

4. THE DEER

DEER shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring; if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree.—The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches: when they are full grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees to clear them of a skin with which they are covered.

The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives.—Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with pro-di-gi-ous swiftness.

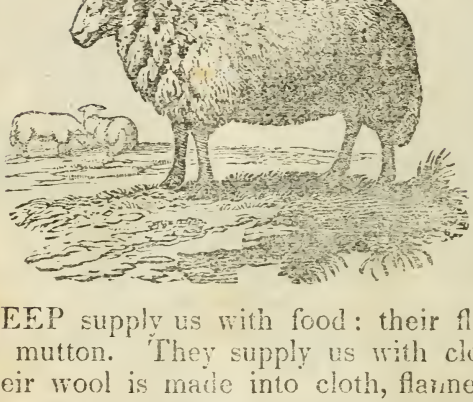
THE CAT.

THE cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her; then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line; by night it spreads into a large circle.

Cats live in the house, but are not very o-be-di-ent to the owner: they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes: they are fond of va-le-ri-an and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

6. THE SHEEP.



SHEEP supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called an ewe.

A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet an ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side: she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear: such is the love of mothers!

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they well repay him for his at-ten-ti-on. In many countries they require the attendance of shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land, they graze in se-cu-ri-ty.

7. THE GOAT.

A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is val-u-a-ble for wigs; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep.—They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees.—Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a kid: the flesh of kids is esteemed; gloves are made of their skins. Persons of weak con-sti-tu-ti-ons drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teazed and pulled by the beard or horns.

8. THE DOG.

THE dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vigilance, and fidelity, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pan-i-on, and the friend of man; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pan-i-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice; nay, even by his looks he is ready to obey him.

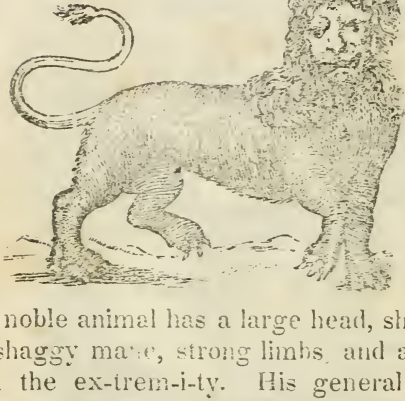
Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family; who dis-tinguish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the

domestics; and who, when he has lost his master, calls for him by cries and la-men-ta-ti-ons. A dog is the most sa-ga-ci-ous animal we have, and the most capable of ed-u-ca-ti-on. In most dogs the sense of smelling is keen: a dog will hunt his game by the scent; and in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, try which way the scent is strongest, and then pursue that.

9. THE ASS.

THE ass is humble, patient, and quiet.—Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be treated with contempt and cruelty? The ass is strong, hardy, and temperate, and less delicate than the horse; but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity.

10. THE LION.

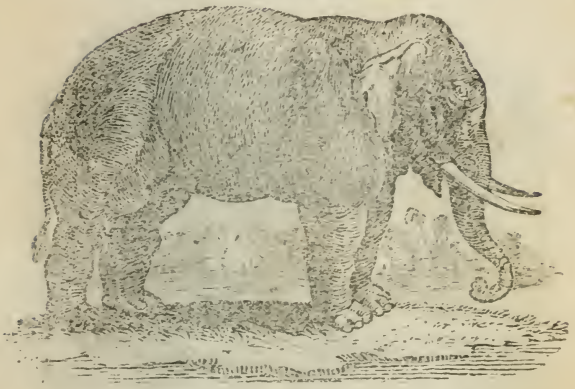


THIS noble animal has a large head, short round ears, a shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute of a mane.

Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of all quadrupeds.

A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies, in-sen-si-ble of fear, to the last gasp. To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, mag-nan-i-mous in his courage, and grateful in his dis-po-si-ti-on. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

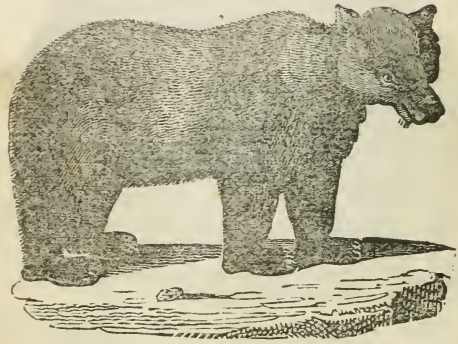
11. THE ELEPHANT.



The elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mi-sc-hievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the com-mu-ni-ty to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in se-ni-or-i-ty brings up the rear.—As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees, on which they feed; and if they enter cul-ti-va-ted fields, the labours of ag-ri-cul-ture soon disappear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and o-be-di-ent of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is re-mark-a-ble, and it seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel in order to receive its rider; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

12. THE BEAR.



THERE are several kinds of bears; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with black glossy hair, and is very common in North A-mer-i-ca. It is said to subsist wholly on ve-ge-ta-ble food; but some of them which have been brought into England, have shewn a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely, that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn, these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total in-ac-tiv-i-ty and abstinence from food.

The white, or Greenland bear, has a pe-cu-li-ar-ly long head and neck, and its limbs are of pro-di-gi-ous size and strength; its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on fish, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

SELECT FABLES.

I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

A Fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their de-li-ci-ous juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it im-prac-ti-ca-ble to jump so high, and in consequence gave up the attempt. Pshaw! said he, eyeing them as he retired, with affected in-dif-fer-ence, I might easily have ac-com-plish-ed this business if I had been so disposed; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and therefore not worth the trouble of plucking.

The Vain, contending for the prize
'Gainst Merit, see their labour lost;
But still self-love will say—"Despise
"What others gain at any cost!
"I cannot reach reward, 'tis true,
"Then let me sneer at those who do"

II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.

A Dog crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its re-flec-ti-on in the stream, and fancied he had dis-cov-er-ed another and a richer booty. Ac-cord-ing-ly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatched at the shadow; but how great was his vex-a-ti-on to find that it had dis-ap-pear-ed! Unhappy creature that I am! cried he: in grasping at a shadow, I have lost the substance.

With moderate blessings be content,
Nor idly grasp at every shade;
Peace, competence, a life well spent,
Are treasures that can never fade
And he who weakly sighs for more,
Augments his misery, not his store.

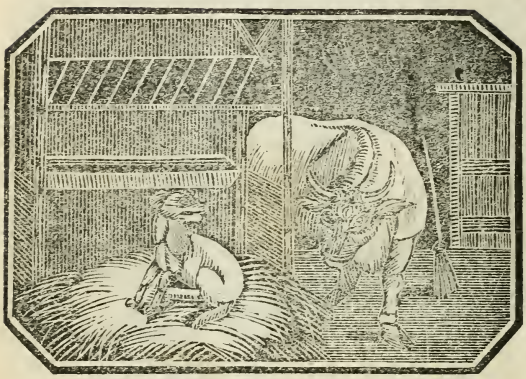
III. THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF.

A Shepherd-boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying "the wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them.

This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length the wolf came in re-al-i-ty, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by ex-pe-ri-ence, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him.—Thus the wolf had time and op-por-tu-ni-ty to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,
Nor ev'n in jest a lie repeat;
Who acts a base, fictitious part,
Will infamy and ruin meet.
The liar ne'er will be believ'd
By those whom he has once deceiv'd

IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



A surly Dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger; an Ox, pressed by hunger, came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the Dog, snarling and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ri-dic-u-lous is your be-ha-vi-our! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so de-si-ra-ble, to taste it.

The miser who hoards up his gold,
Unwilling to use or to lend,
Himself in the dog may behold,
The ox in his indigent friend.
To hoard up what we can't enjoy,
Is heaven's good purpose to destroy

V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.

A She-Goat shut up her Kid in safety at home, while she went to feed in the fields, and advised her to keep close. A wolf watching their motions, as soon as the Dam was gone, hastened to the house, and knocked at the door. Child, said he, counterfeiting the voice of the Goat, I forgot to embrace you; open the door, I beseech you, that I may give you this token of my affection. No! no! replied the Kid (who had taken a survey of the deceiver through the window,) I cannot possibly give you admission; for though you feign very well the voice of my Dam, I perceive in every other respect that you are a Wolf

Let every youth, with cautious breast,
Allurement's fatal dangers shun,
Who turns sage counsel to a jest,
Takes the sure road to be undone.
A Parent's counsels e er revere,
And mingle confidence with fear

VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

A Wolf and a Lamb, by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him, and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I disturb it? said the Lamb, in a great fright: the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you, that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the Wolf; but it was only yesterday that I saw your Sire encouraging the Hounds that were pursuing me. Pardon me! answered the Lamb, my poor Sire fell a victim to the Butcher's knife upwards of a month since. It was your Dam, then, replied the savage beast. My Dam, said the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, vociferated the Wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in rage, I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprung upon the defenceless Lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injustice leagu'd with Strength and Pow'r,
Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;
In vain they plead when Tyrants lour,
And seek to make the weak their prey.
No equal rights obtain regard
When passions fire, and spoils reward.

Words of six *Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.*

A-bom′i-na-ble-ness
au-thor-i-ta′tive-ly
Con-cil′i-a-to-ry
con-grat′u-la-to-ry
con-sid′er-a-ble-ness
De-clar′a-to-ri-ly
E-jac′u-la-to-ry
ex-pos′tu-la-to-ry
In-tol′er-a-ble-ness
in-vol′un-ta-ri-ly
Un-par′don-a-ble-ness
un-prof′it-a-ble-ness
un-rea′son-a-ble-ness
A-pos-tol′i-cal-ly
Be-a-tif′i-cal-ly
Cer-e-mo′ni-ous-ly
cir-cum-am′bi-ent-ly
con-sen-ta′ne-ous-ly
con-tu-me′li-ous-ly
Di-a-bol′i-cal-ly
di-a-met′ri-cal-ly
dis-o-be′di-ent-ly
Em-blem-at′i-cal-ly
In-con-sid′er-ate-ly
in-con-ve′ni-ent-ly
in-ter-rog′a-to-ry
Ma-gis-te′ri-al-ly
mer-i-to′ri-ous-ly
Re-com-mend′a-to-ry
Su-per-an′nu-a-ted
su-per-nu′me-ra-ry
An-te-di-lu′vi-an
an-ti-mon-arch′i-cal
arch-i-e-pis′co-pal
a-ris-to-crat′i-cal
Dis-sat-is-fac′to-ry
E-ty-mo-lo″gi-cal
ex-tra-pa-ro′chi-al
Fa-mi-li-ar′-i-ty
Ge-ne-a-lo″gi-cal
ge-ne-ral-is′si-mo
He-ter-o-ge′ne-ous
his-to-ri-og′ra-phei
Im-mu-ta-bil′i-ty
in-fal-li-bil′i-ty
Pe-cu-li-ar′i-ty
pre-des-ti-na′ri-an
Su-per-in-tend′en-cy
U-ni-ver-sal′i-ty
un-phi-lo-soph′i-cal
An-ti-trin-i-ta′ri-an
Com-men-su-ra-bil′i-ty
Dis-sat-is-fac′ti-on
Ex-tra-or′di-na-ri-ly
Im-ma-te-ri-al′i-ty
im-pen-e-tra-bil′i-ty
in-com-pat-i-bil′i-ty
in-con-sid′er-a-ble-ness
in-cor-rupt-i-bil′i-ty
in-di-vis-i-bil′i-ty
Lat-i-tu-di-na′ri-an
Val-e-tu-di-na′ri-an

INDUSTRY and INDOLENCE CONTRASTED.

A Tale by Dr. Percival.

IN a village, at a small distance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy husbandman, who had two sons, William and Thomas; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.

On the day when the second son was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple trees, of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating; and they throve so much alike, that it was a difficult matter to say which claimed the preference.

As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of these trees, now filled with blossoms, their father told them, that he made them a present of the trees in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay, in proportion to the labour or neglect they received

Thomas, though the youngest son, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of insects as soon as he discovered them, and propping up the stem that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it, to loosen the earth, that the root might receive nourishment from the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews. No mother could nurse her child more tenderly in its infancy than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, pursued a very different conduct; for he loitered away all his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a broken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of, till one day in autumn, when, by chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit, he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves, and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit; and he thought his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him, that it was by no means reasonable, that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he, "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil: but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects to remain on his tree: but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right in it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother, as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William, who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas assisting him in the culture of his tree, advised him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

MORAL and PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS, *which ought to be committed to memory at an early age.*

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel than to revenge it.

Custom is the plague of wise men; but is the idol of fools.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

He is always rich, who considers himself as having enough.

The golden rule of happiness is to be moderate in your expectations.

It is better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and submission to advice, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundations of all virtue.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure, is folly; not to mourn at all, is insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Let no event or misfortune make a deeper impression on your mind at the time it happens, than it would after the lapse of a year.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all.

Industry is the parent of every excellence.

The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the root of all evil.

The acquisition of knowledge is the most honourable occupation of youth.

Never expect lawyers to settle disputes; nor justice from the decisions of lawyers.

Beware of false reasoning when you are about to inflict an injury which you cannot repair.

He can never have a true friend who is often changing his friendships.

Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing manhood.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that are most forward in doing them.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy by doing good.

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread.

There is no real use in riches, except in the distribution of them.

Deference to others is the golden rule of politeness and of morals.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Excess of ceremony shews want of breeding.

That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even with his enemy; by passing it over, he is superior.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged.

No music is so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The only benefit to be derived from flattery is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed in what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more, than that he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Truth is born with us; and we do violence to our nature when we shake off our veracity.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set much value on his praise.

A wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the world him who is most powerful or most wealthy

There is more trouble in accumulating the first hundred, than in the next five thousand.

He who would become rich within a year, is generally a beggar within six months.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of his abilities, is the glory of man.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing engages more the affections of men, than a polite address, and graceful conversation.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than to return injury with kindness.

Philosophy is only valuable, when it serves as the law of life, and not for purposes of ostentation.

There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise confidence, and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs no invention to help it out.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

In the career of human life, it is as dangerous to play too forward, as too backward a game.

Beware of making a false estimate of your own powers, character, and pretensions.

A lie is always troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, requiring the aid of many more to support it.

Fix on that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

A temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular: and his whole life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take prudent care for the future; but not so as to spoil the enjoyment of the present.

It forms no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to become so to-morrow.

Blame not before you have examined the truth; understand first, then rebuke.

An angry man who suppresses his opinions, thinks worse than he speaks.

It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells every thing, will equally have nothing told him

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them; but the words of such as have understanding are weighed in the balance.

The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation.

The manners of a well-bred man are equally remote from insipid complaisance, and low familiarity.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, and costs us nothing.

Wisdom is the grey hairs to a man and an unspotted life is the most venerable old age.

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

Most men are friends for their own purposes, and will not abide in the day of trouble.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

He who discovereth secrets loseth his credit, and will never secure valuable friendships.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee!

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the prejudices and false opinions he had contracted in the former part.

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain it.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

True wisdom consists in the regulation and government of the passions; and not in a technical knowledge of arts and sciences.

Some men miss the prize of prosperity by procrastination and others lose it by impatience and precipitancy

Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

Almost all difficulties are to be overcome by industry and perseverance.

A small injury done to another is a great injury done to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason; the weapon of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow, which can be as well performed to-day.

In your intercourse with the world, a spoonful of oil goes further than a quart of vinegar.

Fools go to law, and knaves prefer the arbitration of lawyers.

You must convince men before you can reform them.

A man's fortunes may always be retrieved, if he has retained habits of sobriety and industry.

No man is ruined who has preserved an unblemished character.

Habits of tenderness towards the meanest animals, beget habits of charity and benevolence towards our fellow-creatures.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

REMEMBER *that time is money.*—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expence; he has spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that credit is money.—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum, where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific or multiplying nature.—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six,

turned again it is seven and threepence; and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that throws away a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a year is but a groat a day.—For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expence, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings: therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.—The sound of the hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expences and your income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expences amount up to large sums: and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry* and *frugality*; that is, waste neither *time* nor *money*, but make the best use of both.

Proper Names which occur in the Old and New Testaments, with the Syllables divided and accented.

A-bad′ don
A-bed′ ne-go
A-bi′ a-thar
A-bim′ e-lech
A-bin′ a-dab
A′ bra-ham
Ab′ sa-lom
Ad-o-ni′ jah
A-grip′ pa
A-has-u-e′ rus
A-him′ e-lech
A-hit′ o-phel
Am′ a-lek-ite
A-min′ a-dab
An′ a-kims
A-nam′ e-lech
An-a-ni′ as
An′ ti-christ
Ar-che-la′ us
Ar-chip′ pus
Arc-tu′ rus
A-re-op′ a-gus
Ar-i-ma-the′ a
Ar-ma-ged′ don
Ar-tax-erx′ es
Ash′ ta-roth
As′ ke-lon
As-syr′ i-a
Ath-a-li′ ah
Au-gus′ tus
Ba′ al Be′ rith
Ba′ al Ham′ on
Bab′ y-lon
Bar-a-chi′ ah
Bar-je′ sus
Bar′ na-bas
Bar-thol′o-mew
Bar-ti-me′ us
Bar-zil′ la-i
Bash′ e-math
Be-el′ ze-bub
Be-er′ she-ba
Bel-shaz′ zer
Ben′ ha-dad
Beth-es′ da
Beth′ le-hem
Beth-sa′ i-da
Bi-thyn′ i-a
Bo-a-ner′ ges
Cai′ a-phas
Cal′ va-ry
Can-da′ ce
Ca-per′ na-um
Cen′ cre-a
Ce-sa′ re-a
Cher′ u-bim
Cho-ra′ zin
Cle′ o-phas
Co-ni′ ah
Dam-as′ cus
Dan′ i-el
Deb′ o-rah
Ded′ a-nim
Del′ i-lah
De-me′ tri-us
Di-ot′ re-phes
Did′ y-mus
Di-o-nys′ i-us
Dru-sil′ la
E-bed′ me-lech
Eb-en-e′ zer
Ek′ rons
El-beth′ el
E-le-a′ zer
E-li′ a-kim
E-li-e′ zer
E-li′ hu
E-lim′ e-lech
El′ i-phaz
E-liz′ a-beth
El′ ka-nah
El′ na-than
El′ y-mas
Em′ ma-us
Ep′ a-phras
E-paph-ro-di′ tus
E-phe′ si-ans

Eph′ e-sus
Ep-i-cu-re′ ans
E′ sar-had′ don
E-thi-o′ pi-a
Eu-roc′ ly-don
Eu′ ty-chus
Fe′ lix
Fes′ tus
For-tu-na′ tus
Ga′ bri-el
Gad-a-renes′
Gal-a′ ti-a
Gal′ i-lee
Ga-ma′ li-el
Ged-a-li′ ah
Ge-ha′ zi
Ger-ge-senes′
Ger′ i-zim
Gib′ e-on-ites
Gid′ e-on
Gol′ go-tha
Go-mor′ rah
Had-ad-e′ zer
Ha-do′ ram
Hal-le-lu′ jah
Ha-nam′ e-el
Han′ a-ni
Han-a-ni′ ah
Haz′ a-el
Her-mog′ e-nes
He-ro′ di-as
Hez-e-ki′ ah
Hi-e-rop′ o-lis
Hil-ki′ ah
Hor-o-na′ im
Ho-san′ na
Hy-men-e′ us
Ja-az-a-ni′ ah
Ich′ a-bod
Id-u-mæ′ a
Jeb′ u-site
Jed-e-di′ ah
Je-ho′ a-haz
Je-hoi′ a-kim
Je-hoi′ a-chin
Je-ho′ ram
Je-hosh′ a-phat
Je-ho′ vah
Je-phun′ neh
Jer-e-mi′ ah
Jer′ i-cho
Jer-o-bo′ am
Je-ru′ sa-lem
Jez′ a-bel
Im-man′ u-el
Jon′ a-dab
Jon′ a-than
Josh′ u-a
Jo-si′ ah
I-sai′ ah
Ish′ bo-sheth
Ish′ ma-el
Is′ sa-char
Ith′ a-mar
Kei′ lah
Ke-tu′ rah
Ki-ka′ i-on
La′ chish
La′ mech
La-o-di-ce′ a
Laz′ a-rus
Leb′ a-non
Lem′ u-el
Lu′ ci-fer
Lyd′ i-a
Ma″ ce-do· ni-a
Mach-pe′ lah
Ma-ha-na′ im
Ma-nas′ seh
Ma-no′ ah
Mar-a-nath′ a
Mat′ thew
Maz-za′ roth
Mel-chis′ e-dek
Mer′ i-bah
Me-ro′ dach
Mes-o-po-ta′ mi-a
Me-thu′ se-lah
Mi-chai′ ah
Mi′ cha-el
Mir′ i-am
Mna′ son
Mor′ de-cai
Mo-ri′ ah
Na′ a-man
Na′ o-mi
Naph′ tha-li
Na-than′ a-el
Naz-a-rene′
Naz′ a-reth
Naz′ a-rite
Neb u chad nez′ zar

Ne-bu-zar'a-dan
Ne-he-mi' ah
Rem-a-li' ah
Reph' a-im
Reu' ben
Rim' mon
Ru' ha-mah
Sa-be' ans
Sa-ma' ri-a
San-bal' lat
Sap-phi' ra
Sa-rep' ta
Sen-a-che' rib
Ser' a-phim
Shi-lo' ah
Shim' e-i
Shu' lam-ite
Shu' nam-ite
Sib' bo-leth
Sil' o-ah
Sil-va' nus
Sim' e-on
Sis' e-ra
Sol' o-mon
Steph' a-nas
Su-san nah
Sy-ro-phe-ni' ci-a
Tab' e-ra
Tab' i-tha
Te-haph' ne-hes
Ter' a-phim
Ter-tul' lus
The-oph' i-lus
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca
Thy-a-ti' ra
Ti-mo' the-us
To-bi' ah
Vash' ti
U-phar sin
U-ri jah
Uz-zi' ah
Zac-che' us
Zar' e-phath
Zeb' e-dee
Zech-a-ri' ah
Ze-de-ki' ah
Zeph-a-ni' ah
Ze-rub' ba-bel
Ze-lo' phe-ad
Zer-u-i' ah
Zip-po' rah

PROPER NAMES *which occur in* ANCIENT *and* MODERN GEOGRAPHY, *with the Syllable marked which is to be accented.*

Ab' er-deen
Ab-er-isth' with
Ac-a-pul' co
Ac-ar-na' ni-a
Ach-æ-me' ni-a
Ach-e-ron' ti-a
Ad-ri-a-no' ple
Al-es-san' dri-a
A-mer' i-ca
Am-phip' o-lis
An-da-lu' si-a
An-nap o-lis
An-ti-pa' ros
Ap' pen-nines
Arch-an' gel
Au-ren-ga' bad
Ba-bel-man'del
Bab' y-lón
Bag-na' gar
Bar-ba' does
Bar-ce-lo' na
Ba-va' ri-a
Bel-ve-dere'
Be-ne-ven' to
Bes-sa-ra' bi-a
Bis-na' gar
Bok' ha-ra
Bo-na-vis' ta
Bos' pho-rus
Bo-rys' the-nes
Bra-gan' za
Bran' den-burg
Bu-thra' tes
Bus-so' ra
By-zan' ti-um
Caf-fra' ri-a
Cag-li-a' ri
Cal-a-ma' ta
Cal-cut' ta

Cal-i-for′ ni-a
Ca-pra′ ri-a
Car-a-ma′ ni-a
Car-tha-ge′ na
Cat-a-lo′ ni-a
Ce-pha lo′ ni-a
Ce-pha-le′ na
Ce-rau′ ni-a
Cer-cy-pha′ læ
Chæ-ro′ ni-a
Chal-ce-do′ni-a
Chan-der-na-gore′
Chris-ti-a′ na
Chris-ti-an-o′ ple
Con-nec′ ti-cut
Con-stan-ti-no ple
Co-pen-ha′ gen
Cor-o-man′ del
Cor-y-pha′ si-um
Cyc′ la-des
Da-ghes′ tan
Da-le-car′ li-a
Dal-ma′ ti-a
Dam-i-et′ ta
Dar-da-nelles′
Dar-da′ ni-a
Dau′ phi-ny
De-se-a′ da
Di-ar-be′ ker
Di-o-ny-sip′ o-lis
Di-os-cu′ ri-as
Do-do′ na
Dom-in′ go
Do-min′ i-ca
Dus′ sel-dorf
Dyr-rach′ i-um
Ed′ in-burgh
El-e-phan′ ta
E-leu′ the-ræ
Ep-i-dam′ nus
Ep-i-dau′ rus
Ep-i-pha′ ni-a
Es-cu′ ri-al
Es-qui-maux′
Es-tre-ma-du′ ra
E-thi-o′ pi-a
Eu-pa-to′ ri-a
Eu-ri-a-nas′ sa
Fas-cel′ li-na
Fer-man′ agh
Fon-te-ra′ bi-a
For-te-ven-tu ra
Fred′ er-icks-burg
Fri-u′ li
Fron-tign-i-ac′
Fur′ sten-burg
Gal-li-pa′ gos
Gal-lip′ o-lis
Gal-lo-græ′ ci-a
Gan-gar′ i-dæ
Gar-a-man′ tes
Gas′ co-ny
Ge-ne′ va
Ger′ ma-ny
Gib-ral′ tar
Glou′ ces-ter
Gol-con′ da
Gua-de-loupe′
Guel′ der-land
Gu′ za-rat
Hai-i-car-nas′ sus
Hei′ del-burg
Hel-voet-sluys′
Her-man-stadt
Hi-e-rap′ o-lis
His-pa-ni-o′ la
Hyr-ca′ ni-a
Ja-mai′ ca
Il-lyr′ i-cum
In-nis-kil′ ling
Is-pa-han′
Kamts-chat′ ka
Kim-bol′ ton
Kon′ igs-burg
La-bra-dor′
Lac-e-dæ-mo′ ni-a
Lamp′ sa-cus
Lan′ gue-doc
Lau′ ter-burg
Leo-min′ ster
Li-thu-a′ ni-a
Li-va′ di-a
Lon-don-der′ ry
Lou′ is-burg
Lou-i-si-a′ na
Lu′ nen-burg
Lux′ em-burg
Lyc-a-o′ ni-a
Lys-i-ma′ chi-a

Ma-cas′ ser	O-ver-ys′ sel	
Mac-e-do′ ni-a	Pa-lat′ i-nate	Switz er-land
Mad-a-gas′ car	Paph-la-go′ ni-a	Tar-ra-go′ na
Man-ga-lore′	Pat-a-go′ ni-a	Thi-on-ville′
Mar′ a-thon	Penn-syl-va ni-a	Thu-rin′ gi-a
Mar-tin-i′ co	Phi-lip-ville′	Tip-pe-ra′ ry
Ma-su-li-pa-tam′	Pon-di-cher′ ry	To-bols′ koi
Med-i-ter-ra′ ne-an	Pyr-e-nees′	Ton-ga-ta-boo′
Mes-o-po-ta′ mi-a	Qui-be-ron′	Tran-syl-va′ni-a
Mo-no-e-mu′ gi	Qui-lo′ a	Tur-co-ma′ni-a
Mo-no-mo-ta′ pa	Quir-i-na′ lis	Val-en-cien-nes
Na-to′ li-a	Rat′ is-bon	Ver-o-ni′ ca
Ne-ga-pa-tam′	Ra-ven′ na	Ve-su′ vi-us
Ne-rins′ koi	Ra′ vens-burg	Vir-gin′ i-a
Neuf-cha-teau′	Ro-set′ ta	U-ran′ i-berg
Ni-ca-ra-gua′	Rot′ ter-dam	West-ma′ ni-a
Nic-o-me′ di-a	Sal-a-man′ ca	West-pha′ li-a
Ni-cop′ o-lis	Sa-mar-cand′	Wol-fen-but′ tle
No-vo-go′ rod	Sa-moi-e′ da	Xy-le-nop′ o-lis
Nu′ rem-berg	Sar-a-gos′ sa	Xy-lop′ o-lis
Oc′ za-kow	Sar-di′ ni-a	Zan-gue-bar′
Oo-no-las′ ka	Schaff-hau′ sen	Zan-zi-bar′
Os′ na-burg	Sa-rin-ga-pa-tam′	Zen-o-do′ ti-a
O-ta-hei′ te	Si-be′ ri-a	Zo-ro-an′ der

PROPER NAMES *which occur in* ROMAN *and* HISTORY, *divided, and the Syllable marked w... quired to be accented.*

Æs-chi′ nes	A-nac′ re-on	An-tis′ the-nes
Ag-es-i-la′ us	An-ax-i-man′ der	A-pel′ les
Al-ci-bi′ a-des	An-doc′ i-des	Ar-chi-me′ des
Al-ex-an′ der	An-tig′ o-nus	Ar-e-thu′ sa
Al-ex-an-drop′ o-lis	An-tim′ a-chus	Ar-is-tar′ chus

A-ris-ti′ des
A-ris-to-de′ mus
A-ris-toph′a-nes
Ar′ is-to-tle
Ar-tem-i-do′ rus
Ath-en-o-do′ rus
Ba′ ja-zet
Bac-chi′ a-dæ
Bel-ler′ o-phon
Ber-e-cyn′ thi-a
Bi-sal′ tæ
Bo-a-dic′ e-a
Bo-e′ thi-us
Bo-mil′ car
Brach-ma′ nes
Bri-tan′ ni-cus
Bu-ceph′ a-lus
Ca-lig′ u-la
Cal-lic′ ra-tes
Cal-lic-rat′ i-das
Cal-lim′ a-chus
Cam-by′ ses
Ca-mil′ lus
Car-ne′ a-des
Cas-san′ der
Cas-si′ o-pe
Cas-si-ve-lau′ nus
Ce-the′ gus
Char-i-de′ mus
Cle-oc′ ri-tus
Cle-o-pa′ tra
Cli-tom′ a-chus
Clyt-em nes′ tra
Col-la-ti′ nus
Com-a-ge′ na
Con′ stan-tine
Co-ri-o-la′ nus
Cor-ne′ li-a
Cor-un-ca′ nus
Cor-y-ban′ tes
Cra-tip′ pus
Ctes′ i-phon
Dam-a-sis′ tra-tus
Da-moc′ ra-tes
Dar′ da-nus
Daph-ne-pho ri-a
Da-ri′ us
De-ceb′ a-lus
Dem-a-ra′ tus
De-mon′ i-des
De-moc′ ri-tus
De-mos′ the-nes
De-mos′ tra-tus
Deu-ca′ li-on
Di-ag′ o-ras
Din-dy-me′ ne
Di-nom′ a-che
Di-o-scor′ i-des
Do-don′ i-des
Do-mit-i-a′ nus
E-lec′ try-on
El-eu-sin′ i-a
Em-ped′ o-cles
En-dym′ i-on
E-pam-i-non′ das
E-paph-ro-di′ tus
Eph-i-al′ tes
Eph′ o-ri
Ep-i-char′ mus
Ep-ic-te′ tus
Ep-i-cu′ rus
Ep-i-men′ i-des
Er-a-sis′ tra-tus
Er-a-tos′ the-nes
Er-a-tos′ tra-tus
Er-ich-tho′ ni-us
Eu′ me-nes
Eu′ no-mus
Eu-rip′ i-des
Eu-ry-bi′ a-des
Eu-ryt′ i-on
Eu-thy-de′ mus
Eu-tych′ i-des
Ex-ag′ o-nus
Fa′ bi-us
Fa-bric′ i-us
Fa-vo-ri′ nus
Fau-sti′ na
Fau′ stu-lus
Fi-de′ næ
Fi-den′ ti-a
Fla-min′ i-us
Flo-ra′ li-a
Ga-bi-e′ nus
Ga bin′ i-us
Gan-gar′ i-dæ
Gan-y-me′ de
Gar-a-man′ tes
Gar′ ga-ris

Ger-man′ i-cus
Gor-di-a′ nus
Gor′ go-nes
Gor-goph′ o-ne
Gra-ti-a′ nus
Gym-nos-o-phis′ tæ
Gyn-æ-co-thœ′ nas
Hal-i-car-nas′ sus
Har-poc′ ra-tes
Hec-a-tom-pho′ni-a
Heg-e-sis′ tra-tus
Heg-e-tor′ i-des
He-li-o-do′ rus
Hel-i-co-ni′ a-des
He-li-o-ga-ba′ lus
Hel-la-noc′ ra-tes
He-lo′ tes
He-phæs′ ti-on
Her-a-cli′ tus
Her′ cu-les
Her-mag′ o-ras
Her-maph-ro-di′ tus
Her-mi′ o-ne
Her-mo-do′ rus
He-rod′ o-tus
Hes-per′ i-des
Hi-e-ron′ y-mus
Hip-pag′ o-ras
Hip-poc′ ra-tes
Hy-a-cin′ thus
Hy-dro-pho′ rus
Hys-tas′ pes
I-phic′ ra-tes
Iph-i-ge-ni′ a
I-soc′ ra-tes
Ix-i-on′ i-des
Jo-cas′ ta
Ju-gur′ tha
Ju-li-a′ nus
La-om′ e-don
Le-on′ i-das
Le-o-tych′ i-des
Le-os′ the-nes
Lib-o-phœ-ni ces
Lon-gim′ a-nus
Lu-per-ca′ li-a
Lyc′ o-phron
Lyc-o-mc′ des
Ly-cur′ gi-des
Ly-cur′ gus
Ly-sim′ a-chus
Ly-sis′ tra-tus
Man-ti-ne′ us
Mar-cel-li′ nus
Mas-i-nis′ sa
Mas-sag′ e-tæ
Max-im-i-a′ nus
Meg′ a-ra
Me-gas′ the-nes
Me-la nip′ pi des
Mel-e-ag′ ri-des
Me-nal′ ci-das
Me-nec′ ra-tes
Men-e-la′ us
Me-nœ′ ce-us
Met-a-git′ ni-a
Mil-ti′ a-des
Mith-ri-da′ tes
Mne-mos′ y-ne
Mne-sim′ a-chus
Nab-ar-za′ nes
Na-bo-nen′ sis
Nau′ cra-tes
Nec′ ta-ne-bus
Ne′ o-cles
Ne-op-tol′ e-mus
Ni-cag′ o-ras
Ni-coch′ ra-tes
Nic-o-la′ us
Ni-com′ a-chus
Nu-me-ri a′ nus
Nu′ mi-tor
Oc-ta-vi-a′ nus
Ed′ i-pus
O-lym-pi-o-do′ rus
Om-o-pha′ gi-a
On-e-sic′ ri-tus
On-o-mac′ ri-tus
Or-thag′ o-ras
Os-cho-pho′ ri-a
Pa-ca-ti-a′ nus
Pa-læph′ a-tus
Pal-a-me′ des
Pal-i-nu′ rus
Pan-ath-e-næ′ a
Par-rha′ si-us
Pa-tro′ clus
Pau-sa ni-as
Pel-o-pon ne′ sus

Pēn-the-si-le′a
Phi-lip′pi-des
Phil-oc-te′tes
Phi-lom′bro-tus
Phil-o-me′la
Phil-o-pœ′men
Phi-lo-steph-a nus
Phi-los′tra-tus
Phi-lox′e-nus
Pin′da-rus
Pis-is-trat′i-des
Plei′a-des
Pol-e-mo-cra′ti-a
Pol-y-deu′cea
Pol-y-do′rus
Pol-y-gi′ton
Pol-yg-no′tus
Pol-y-phe′mus
Por-sen′na
Pos-i-do′ni-us
Prax-it′e-les
Pro-tes-i-la′us
Psam-met′i-chus
Pyg-ma′li-on
Py-kæm′e-nes
Py-thag′o-ras
Quin-til-i-a′nus
Quir-i-na′li-a

Qui-ri′nus
Qui-ri′tes
Rhad-a-man′thus
Rom′u-lus
Ru-tu-pi′nus
San-cho-ni′a-thon
Sar-dan-a-pa′lus
Sat-ur-na′li-a
Sat-ur-ni′nus
Sca-man′der
Scri-bo-ni-a nus
Se-leu′ci-dæ
Se-mir′a-mis
Se-ve-ri-a′nus
Si-mon′i-des
Sis′y-phus
Soc′ra-tes
Sog-di-a′nus
Soph′o-cles
Soph-o-nis′ba
Spith-ri-da′tes
Ste-sim′bro-tus
Ste-sich′o-rus
Stra-to-ni′chus
Sys-i-gam′bis
Sy-sim′e-thres
Te-lem′a-chus
Tha-les′tri-a

The-mis′to-cles
The-oc′ri-tus
The-oph′a-nes
The-o-pol′e-mus
Ther-mop′y-læ
Thes-moth-e tæ
Thi-od′a-mas
Thu-cyd′i-des
Tim-o-de′mus
Ti-moph′a-nes
Tis-sa-pher′nes
Tryph-i-o-do′rus
Tyn′da-rus
Val-en-tin-i-a′nus
Va-le-ri-a′nus
Vel-i-ter′na
Ven-u-le′i-us
Ver-o-doc′ti-us
Ves-pa-si-a′nus
Vi-tel′li-us
Xan-tip′pus
Xe-nag′o-ras
Xe-noc′ra-tes
Xe-noph′a-nes
Xen′o-phon
Zen-o-do′rus
Zeux-id-a′mus
Zor-o-as′ter

Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

C has generally the sound of *k*.
es at the end of names is generally a long syllable like double *e*, as Thales, Tha-lees; Archimedes, Ar-chim-e-dees.
The diphthong *ae* sounds like short *a*.
The diphthong *æ* sounds like *e*.
Œ sounds like single *e*.
e at the end of many words forms a syllable, as Penelope, Pe-nel′-o-pe.
Ph sounds like *f* by itself, as Ptolomy, Tol′a-my.
G has its hard sound in most names.
Ch sounds like *k*, as Christ, Krist; or Antioch An-ti-ok′.

ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION *of Words of nearly the same Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification*

Accidence, a book
Accidents, chances
Account, esteem
Accompt, reckoning
Acts, deeds
Ax, hatchet
Hacks, doth hack
Adds, doth add
Adze, a cooper's ax
Ail, to be sick, or to make sick
Ale, malt liquor
Hail, to salute
Hail, frozen rain
Hale, strong
Air, to breathe
Heir, oldest son
Hair, of the head
Hare, an animal
Are, they be
Ere, before
All, every one
Awl, to bore with
Hall, a large room
Haul, to pull
Allowed, granted
Aloud, with a noise
Altar, for sacrifice
Alter, to change
Halter, a rope
Ant, an emmet
Aunt, parent's sister
Haunt, to frequent
Ascent, going up
Assent, agreement
Assistance, help
Assistants, helpers
Augur, a soothsayer
Auger, carpenter's tool
Bail, a surety
Bale, large parcel
Ball, a sphere
Bawl, to cry out
Beau, a fop
Bow, to shoot with
Bear, to carry
Bear, a beast
Bare, naked
Base, mean
Bass, a part in music
Base, bottom
Bays, bay leaves
Be, the verb
Bee, an insect
Beer, to drink
Bier, a carriage for the dead
Bean, a kind of pulse
Been, from to *be*
Beat, to strike
Beet, a root
Bell, to ring
Belle, a young lady
Berry, a small fruit
Bury, to inter
Blew, did blow
Blue, a colour
Boar, a beast
Boor, a clown
Bore, to make a hole
Boar, did bear
Bolt, a fastening
Boult, to sift meal
Boy, a lad
Buoy, a water-mark
Bread, baked flour
Bred, brought up
Burrow, a hole in the earth
Borough, a corporation
By, near
Buy, to purchase
Bye, indirectly
Brews, breweth
Bruise, to break
But, except
Butt, two hogsheads
Calendar, almanac
Calender, to smooth
Cannon, a great gun
Canon, a law
Canvas, coarse cloth
Canvass, to examine
Cart, a carriage
Chart, a map
Cell, a cave
Sell, to dispose of
Cellar, under ground
Seller, one who sells
Censer, for incense
Censor, a critic
Censure, blame
Cession, resigning
Session, assize
Centaury, an herb
Century, 100 years
Sentry, a guard
Choler, anger
Collar, for the neck
Ceiling, of a room
Sealing, of a letter

Clause, of a sentence
Claws, of a bird or beast
Coarse, not fine
Course, a race
Corse, a dead body
Complement, full quantity
Compliment, to speak politely
Concert, of music
Consort, a companion
Cousin, a relation
Cozen, to cheat
Council, an assembly
Counsel, advice
Cruise, to sail up and down
Crews, ships' companies
Currant, small fruit
Current, a stream
Creek, of the sea
Creak, to make a noise
Cygnet, a young swan
Signet, a seal
Dear, of great value
Deer, in a park
Dew, moisture
Due, owing
Descent, going down
Dissent, to disagree
Dependance, trust
Dependants, those who are subject
Devices, inventions
Devises, contrives
Decease, death
Disease, disorder

Doe, a she deer
Dough, paste
Done, performed
Dun, a colour
Dun, a bailiff
Draught, of drink
Draft, drawing
Urn, a vessel
Earn, to gain by labour
East, a point of the compass
Yeast, barm
Eminent, noted
Imminent, impending
Ewe, a female sheep
Yew, a tree
You, thou, or ye
Hew, to cut
Hue, colour
Hugh, a man's name
Your, a pronoun
Ewer, a kind of jug
Eye, to see with
I, myself
Fain, desirous
Fane, a temple
Feign, to dissemble
Faint, weary
Feint, pretence
Fair, handsome
Fair, merry making
Fare, charge
Fare, food
Feet, part of the body
Feat, exploit
File, a steel instrument
Foil, to overcome
Fillip, a snap with the finger
Philip, a man's name

Fir, a tree
Fur, of a skin
Flee, to run away
Flea, an insect
Flew, did fly
Flue, down
Flue, of a chimney
Flour, for bread
Flower, of the field
Forth, abroad
Fourth, the number
Frays, quarrels
Phrase, a sentence
Frances, a woman's name
Francis, a man's name
Gesture, action
Jester, a joker
Gilt, with gold
Guilt, sin
Grate, for fire
Great, large
Grater, for nutmeg
Greater, larger
Groan, sigh
Grown, increased
Guess, to think
Guest, a visiter
Hart, deer
Heart, in the stomach
Art, skill
Heal, to cure
Heel, part of a shoe
Eel, a fish
Helm, a rudder
Elm, a tree
Hear, the sense
Here, in this place
Heard, did hear
Herd, cattle

I, myself
Hie, to haste
High, lofty
Hire, wages
Ire, great anger
Him, from *he*
Hymn, a song
Hole, a cavity
Whole, not broken
Hoop, for a tub
Whoop, to halloo
Host, a great number
Host, a landlord
Idle, lazy
Idol, an image
Aisle, of a church
Isle, an island
Impostor, a cheat
Imposture, deceit
In, within
Inn, a public house
Incite, to stir up
Insight, knowledge
Indite, to dictate
Indict, to accuse
Ingenious, skilful
Ingenuous, frank
Intense, excessive
Intents, purposes
Kill, to murder
Kiln, to dry malt
Knave, a rogue
Nave, middle of a wheel
Knead, to work dough
Need, want
Knew, did know
New, not worn
Knight, a title of honour
Night, darkness
Key, for a lock
Quay, a wharf
Knot, to unite
Not, denying
Know, to understand
No, not
Leak, to run out
Leek, a kind of onion
Lease, a demise
Lees, dregs
Leash, three
Lead, metal
Led, conducted
Least, smallest
Lest, for fear
Lessen, to make less
Lesson, in reading
Lo, behold
Low, mean, humble
Loose, slack
Lose, not win
Lore, learning
Lower, more low
Made, finished
Maid, a virgin
Main, chief
Mane, of a horse
Male, he
Mail, armour
Mail, post-coach
Manner, custom
Manor, a lordship
Mare, a she-horse
Mayor, of a town
Marshal, a general
Martial, warlike
Mean, low
Mean, to intend
Mean, middle
Mien, behaviour
Meat, flesh
Meet, fit
Mete, to measure
Medlar a fruit
Meddler, a busy-body
Message, errand
Messuage, a house
Metal, substance
Mettle, vigour
Might, power
Mite, an insect
Moan, lamentation
Mown, cut down
Moat, a ditch
Mote, spot in the eye
Moor, a fen, or marsh
More, in quantity
Mortar, to pound in
Mortar, made of lime
Muslin, fine linen
Muzzling, tying the mouth
Naught, bad
Nought, nothing
Nay, denying
Neigh, as a horse
Noose, a knot
News, tidings
Oar, to row with
Ore, uncast metal
Of, belonging to
Off, at a distance
Oh, alas!
Owe, to be indebted
Old, aged
Hold, to keep
One, in number
Won, did win
Our, of us
Hour, sixty minutes
Pail, bucket
Pale, colour
Pale, a fence
Pain, torment

Pane, square of glass
Pair, two
Pare, to peel
Pear, a fruit
Palate, of the mouth
Pallet, a painter's board
Pallet, a little bed
Pastor, a minister
Pasture, grazing land
Patience, mildness
Patients, sick people
Peace, quietness
Piece, a part
Peer, a nobleman
Pier, of a bridge
Pillar, a round column
Pillow, to lay the head on
Pint, half a quart
Point, a sharp end
Place, situation
Plaice, a fish
Pray, to beseech
Prey, booty
Precedent, an example
President, governor
Principal, chief
Principle, rule or cause
Raise, to lift
Rays, beams of light
Raisin, dried grape
Reason, argument
Relic, remainder
Relict, a widow

Right, just, true
Right, one hand
Rite, ceremony
Sail, of a ship
Sale, the act of selling
Salary, wages
Celery, an herb
Scent, a smell
Sent, ordered away
Sea, the ocean
See, to view
Seam, joining
Seem, to pretend
So, thus
Sow, to cast seed
Sew, with a needle
Sole, alone
Sole, of the foot
Soul, the spirit
Soar, to mount
Sore, a wound
Some, part
Sum, amount
Straight, direct
Strait, narrow
Sweet, not sour
Suite, attendants
Surplice, white robe
Surplus, over and above
Subtile, fine, thin
Subtle, cunning
Talents, good parts
Talons, claws
Team, of horses
Teem, to overflow
Tenor, intent
Tenure, occupation
Their, belonging to them

There, in that place
Threw, did throw
Through, all along
Thyme, an herb
Time, leisure
Treaties, conventions
Treatise, discourse
Vain, foolish
Vane, a weather-cock
Vein, a blood-vessel
Vial, a small bottle
Viol, a fiddle
Wain, a cart, or waggon
Wane, to decrease
Wait, to stay
Weight, for scales
Wet, moist
Whet, to sharpen
Wail, to mourn
Whale, a fish
Wear, merchandise
Wear, to put on
Were, from *to be*
Where, in what place
Way, road
Weigh, in scales
Way, a measure
Whey, of milk
Week, seven days
Weak, faint
Weather, state of the air
Whether, if
Wither, to decay
Whither, to which place
Which, what
Witch, a sorceress

BRIEF INTRODUCTION *to the* ARTS *and* SCIENCES, *including* EXPLANATIONS *of some of the* PHENOMENA *of* NATURE.

1. *Agriculture.*—Agriculture, the most useful and important of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for man and beast.—*See Young's Farmer's Kalendar*

2. *Air.*—The air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation; and is found by experiment to be eight hundred times lighter than water.

3. *Anatomy.*—Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body when dead, and of examining and arranging its parts; in order to discover the nature of diseases, and promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.

4. *Architecture.*—Architecture is the art of planning and erecting all sorts of buildings, according to the best models It contains five orders, called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

5. *Arithmetic.*— Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers: and notwithstanding the great variety of its applications, it consists of only four separate operations, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.—*See Joyce's Arithmetic of real life and business.*

6. *Astronomy.*—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions, of the planetary bodies; and with the nature and extent of the universe.

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are thirteen moons attached, like that which attends the earth. Besides these there are Comets; and millions of Fixed Stars, which are probably Suns to other systems.—*See Blair's Grammar of Philosophy.*

7. *Biography.*—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore most useful to youth.—*See the British Nepos, and abridged Plutarch.*

8. *Botany.*—Botany is that part of natural history which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use.

9. *Chemistry.*—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected. It is a very entertaining and useful pursuit.

10. *Chronology.*—Chronology teaches the method of computing time, and dividing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event

11. *Clouds.*—Clouds are nothing but collections of vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to four miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

12. *Commerce.*—Commerce is the art of exchanging one commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of society, and by it one country participates in the productions of all others.

13. *Cosmography.*—Cosmography is a description of the world, or the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

14. *Criticism.*—Criticism is an art which teaches us to write with propriety and taste; but greatly abused by writers in anonymous reviews, who make a trade of it, and sell their opinions.

15. *Dew.*—Dew is produced from extremely subtile particles of water floating in the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

16. *Electricity.*—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to shew itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

In larger experiments, this power appears in liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a particular kind of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of Galvanism.—*See Blair's Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

17. *Earthquakes.*—An earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by electricity; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained. Others ascribe it to steam generated in caverns of the earth.

18. *Ethics.*—Ethics, or Morals, teach the science of proper conduct according to the respective situations of men.

19. *Geography.*—Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries; and their peculiarities, natural and political. It is the eye and the key of history.

20. *Geometry.*—This sublime science teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

21. *Hail.*—Hail is formed from rain congealed in its descent by the coolness of the atmosphere.

22. *History.*—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is, or ought to be, the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

23. *Law.*—The rule of right; but owing to professional sophistry and chicanery, too often the rule of wrong. To correct its abuse in England, juries of twelve honest men are appointed to decide all questions according to common sense, and the decisions or arbitrations of lawyers are always carefully avoided

24. *Logic.*—Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

25. *Mechanics.*—Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

26. *Medicine.*—The art of medicine consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

27. *Metaphysics.*—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of the mind. From the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

28. *Mists.*—Mists are a collection of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

29. *Music.*—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds in songs, concerts, &c.

30. *Natural History.*—Natural history includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature.

31. *Optics.*—The science of Optics treats of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

32. *Painting.*—Painting is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing and the effects of colours, it teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

33. *Pharmacy.*—Pharmacy is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture of medicines.

34. *Philosophy.*—Philosophy is the study of nature, of mind, and of morals, on the principles of reason.

35. *Physics.*—Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

36. *Poetry.*—Poetry is a speaking picture; representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, generally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

37. *Rain.*—Rain is produced from clouds, condensed, or run together by the cold; which, by their own weight, fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

38. *Rainbow.*—The rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. An artificial rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, the water from which must be thrown in a direction contrary to that of the sun.

39. *Religion.*—Religion is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be the most agreeable to his will, in order to procure his blessing in this life, and happiness in a future state.

40. *Sculpture.*—Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stone and other hard substances into images.

41. *Snow.*—Snow is congealed water or clouds; the particles of which freezing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

42. *Surgery.*—Surgery is that branch of the healing art which consists in manual operations by the help of proper instruments, or in cutting wounds by suitable applications.

43. *Thunder and Lightning.*—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of an apparent stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth: and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes.

Thunder and lightning [illegible] the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which intervenes between [illegible] their distance from a particular [illegible]

44. *Tides.*—The tides are the alternate rise and reflux of the sea, which generally takes place every six hours. The tides are occasioned by the united attraction exercised by the moon and sun upon the waters.

45. *Versification.*—Versification is the arranging of words and syllables in such equal order, as to produce that harmony which distinguishes poetry from prose. Verse may be either blank or in rhyme. In blank verse, the last words of the line do not correspond in sound as they do in rhyme.

N. B. For further particulars [illegible] the pupils, the tutor should put it into the hands of his pupils, Blair's Natural Philosophy, or General Grammar of Arts, Sciences, and Knowledge: or Watkin's Portable Encyclopedia; or Blair's Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

The circumference of the globe is 360 degrees; each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles: and it is divided into four great divisions; *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

The figure of the earth is that of a globe or ball, the circumference of which, or a line surrounding its surface, measures about twenty-five thousand miles: the diameter, or a line drawn through the centre, from one side to the other, is nearly eighty thousand miles. The whole is a vast body of land and water.

The parts of land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, coasts, and mountains.

A Continent is a large portion of land containing several regions or kingdoms, which are not entirely separated by seas; as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

An Island is a tract of land surrounded by water; as Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland.

A Peninsula is a tract of land surrounded by water, except at one narrow neck, by which it joins to the neighbouring continent; as the Morea in Greece, the Crimea in Tartary.

An Isthmus is that neck of land which joins a peninsula to the continent; as Corinth, in Greece; and Precop, in Tartary.

A Promontory is an elevated point of land stretching itself into the sea, the end of which is called a Cape; as the Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Verd, in Africa; and Cape Horn, in South America.

Mountains are elevated portions of land, towering above the neighbouring country; as the Apennines, in Italy; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Alps in Switzerland; and the Andes, in South America.

The parts into which the waters are distributed are oceans, seas, lakes, straits, gulphs, bays, creeks, and rivers.

The land is divided into two great continents, besides islands, the eastern and the western continents.

The Eastern Continent comprehends Europe, on the north-west; Asia, on the north-east; and Africa, joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is only sixty miles in breadth, on the south.

The Western Continent consists of North and South America, united by the isthmus of Darien, which in the narrowest part, is only twenty-five miles across from ocean to ocean.

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with some impropriety, are denominated THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD. They differ greatly from each other in extent of country, in the nature of the climate, and the productions of the soil; in the manners, complexion, and character of their inhabitants; and in their forms of government, their manners and customs, and religion.

The POPULATION of these grand divisions of the globe is by no means equal and proportionate. Asia, which has always been considered as the quarter first occupied by the human race, is supposed to contain about 500,000,000 of inhabitants. The population of Africa may be 100,000,000; of America, 25,000,000; and 150,000,000 are assigned to Europe; whilst New Holland and the isles of the Pacific probably do not contain above half a million.

The immense spaces, which lie between these great continents, are filled by the waters of the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Oceans, and of the seas about the Poles.

The PACIFIC OCEAN occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of New Holland to the western coasts of America. Separately considered, the Pacific receives but few rivers, the chief being the Amur from Tartary, and the Hoan Ho, and Kian Ku, from China; while the principal rivers of America run towards the east.

The ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN, which is the next in importance, divides the old continent from the new.

The INDIAN OCEAN lies between the East Indies and Africa.

The seas between the arctic and antarctic circles and the poles, have been styled the ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEANS; the latter, indeed, being only a continuation of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; while the Arctic sea is partly embraced by continents, and receives many important rivers.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the most important division of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior to the others.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of which Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia, are the principal.

The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities, &c. are as follows:

Countries.	*Capitals.*
Norway and Denmark	Copenhagen
Sweden	Stockholm
Russia	Petersburgh
Prussia	Berlin
Austria	Vienna
Bavaria	Munich
Wirtemburg	Stuttgard
Saxony	Dresden
England	London
Scotland	Edinburgh
Ireland	Dublin
Holland (or Netherlands)	Amsterdam
France	Paris
Spain	Madrid
Portugal	Lisbon
Switzerland	Bern, &c
Italy	Milan
Etruria	Florence
Popedom	Rome
Naples	Naples
Hungary	Buda
Turkey	Constantinople
Greece	Athens
Republic of the seven Islands	Cefalonia

ASIA.

This, in the revolutions of times and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate.

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted: it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place; and here the sun of science shot its morning rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

The names of the principal Asiatic nations, and their capital cities are:

Countries.	*Capitals.*
China	Pekin
Persia	Teheran
Arabia	Mecca
India	Calcutta
Tibet	Lassa
Japan	Jeddo

In Asia are situated the immense islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Philippines.

AFRICA.

This division of the Globe lies to the south of Europe; and is surrounded on all sides by the sea; except a narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and four thousand two hundred broad; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians, who were once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism, and degrading superstition.

The names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are:

Countries.	*Capitals.*	*Countries.*	*Capitals.*
Morocco	Morocco, Fez	Zaara	Tegessa
Algiers	Algiers	Negroland	Maninga
Tunis	Tunis	Guinea	Benin
Tripoli	Tripoli	Nubia	Dangola
Egypt	Cairo	Abyssinia	Gondar
Biledulgerid	Dara	Abex	Suaquam

AMERICA.

This division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the globe till discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Its riches and fertility allured adventurers, and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on its coasts.

Spain, Portugal, England, and France, occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects; and with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts, or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Extending nearly nine thousand miles in length, and three thousand in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

The great division of the continent of America, is into North and South; commencing at the isthmus of Darien, which in some places is little more than thirty miles over.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent are known by the names of the West Indies.

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:

UNITED STATES.

Countries.	*Capitals.*
Georgia	Savannah
South Carolina	Columbia
North Carolina	Newburn
Virginia	Richmond
Maryland	Annapolis
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
New-Jersey	Trenton
New-York	New-York
Rhode-Island	Providence
Vermont	Bennington
Connecticut	Hartford
New Hampshire	Portsmouth
Massachusetts	Boston
Kentucky	Lexington
Tennessee	Knoxville
Louisiana	New Orleans
Ohio	Cincinnati

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	*Capitals.*
Florida	St. Augusta
Mexico	Mexico
New Mexico	St. Fee
California	St. Juan

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	*Capital*
Upper Canada, Lower Canada	Quebec
Hudson's Bay	Fort York
Newfoundland	St. John's
Nova Scotia	Halifax
New Brunswick	St. John's

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following parts:

Countries.	*Chief Places.*	*Belongs to*
Terra Firma	Panama	Spain
Peru	Lima	Ditto
Amazonia		
Guiana	Surinam	Holland
	Cayenne	France
Brazil	St. Salvadore	Portugal
Paraguay	Buenos Ayres	Spain
Chili	St. Jago	Ditto
Patagonia		

GREAT BRITAIN is an island 700 miles long, and from 150 to 360 broad, bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, on the West by St. George's Channel; and contains England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties:

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*
Northumberland	Newcastle
Durham	Durham
Cumberland	Carlisle
Westmoreland	Appleby
Yorkshire	York
Lancashire	Lancaster
Cheshire	Chester
Shropshire	Shrewsbury
Derbyshire	Derby
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham
Lincolnshire	Lincoln
Rutland	Oakham
Leicestershire	Leicester
Staffordshire	Stafford
Warwickshire	Warwick
Worcestershire	Worcester
Herefordshire	Hereford
Monmouthshire	Monmouth
Gloucestershire	Gloucester
Oxfordshire	Oxford
Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury
Northamptonshire	Northampton
Bedfordshire	Bedford
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
Norfolk	Norwich
Suffolk	Bury
Essex	Chelmsford
Hertfordshire	Hertford
Middlesex	London
Kent	Canterbury
Surry	Guildford
Sussex	Chichester
Berkshire	Abingdon
Hampshire	Winchester
Wiltshire	Salisbury
Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Somersetshire	Wells
Devonshire	Exeter
Cornwall	Launceston

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires:

Shires.	*Chief Towns.*
Edinburgh	Edinburgh
Haddington	Dunbar
Merse	Dunse
Roxburg	Jedburg
Selkirk	Selkirk
Peebles	Peebles
Lanark	Glasgow
Dumfries	Dumfries
Wigtown	Wigtown
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright
Ayr	Ayr
Dumbarton	Dumbarton
Bute and Caithness	Rothsay
Renfrew	Renfrew
Stirling	Stirling
Linlithgow	Linlithgow
Argyle	Inverary
Perth	Perth
Kincardine	Bervie
Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Inverness	Inverness
Nairne and Cromartie	Nairne, Cromartie
Fife	St. Andrew's
Forfar	Montrose
Banff	Banff
Sutherland	Strathy, Dornoch
Clackmannan and Kinross	Clackmannan, Kinross
Ross	Tain
Elgin	Elgin
Orkney	Kirkwall

WALES is divided into the following Counties.

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Flintshire	Flint	Radnorshire	Radnor
Denbighshire	Denbigh	Brecknockshire	Brecknock
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery	Glamorganshire	Cardiff
Anglesea	Beaumaris	Pembrokeshire	Pembroke
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon	Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Merionethshire	Harlech	Carmarthenshire	Caermarthen

IRELAND, 300 miles long and 150 broad, is divided into four Provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster.—These four Provinces are subdivided into the following counties:

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Dublin	Dublin	Antrim	Carrickfergus
Louth	Drogheda	Londonderry	Derry
Wicklow	Wicklow	Tyrone	Omagh
Wexford	Wexford	Fermanagh	Enniskilling
Longford	Longford	Donegal	Lifford
East Meath	Trim	Leitrim	Carrick on Shannon
West Meath	Mullingar	Roscommon	Roscommon
King's County	Philipstown	Mayo	Ballinrobe
Queen's County	Maryborough	Sligo	Sligo
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Galway	Galway
Kildare	Naas & Athy	Clare	Ennis
Carlow	Carlow	Cork	Cork
Down	Downpatrick	Kerry	Tralee
Armagh	Armagh	Limerick	Limerick
Monaghan	Monaghan	Tipperary	Clonmel
Cavan	Cavan	Waterford	Waterford

*** *For further details of Geography, the Pupil should consult the various Geographical works of Goldsmith.*

EPOCHS IN HISTORY,

From the Creation of the World, to the Year 1815; *abstracted from* Dr. Robinson's *Grammar of History*

Before Christ.	*Before Christ.*
4004 Creation of the world	1117 Samson betrayed to the Philistines
3875 The murder of Abel	1095 Saul anointed
2348 The deluge	1070 Athens governed by archons
2247 The tower of Babel built	1048 Jerusalem taken by David
2100 Semiramis, queen of the Assyrian empire, flourished	1004 Solomon's dedication of the temple
2000 The birth of Abraham	926 The birth of Lycurgus
1728 Joseph sold into Egypt	907 Homer supposed to have flourished
1571 The birth of Moses	753 The building of Rome
1451 The Israelites under Joshua, pass the river Jordan	587 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar
1400 Sisostris the Great, king of Egypt	539 Pythagoras flourished
1184 Troy taken	

B. C.
536 Cyrus founded the Persian empire
525 Cambyses conquered Egypt
520 Confucius flourished
515 The temple of Jerusalem finished
490 The battle of Marathon
431 Beginning of the Peloponnesian war
350 Plato and other eminent Grecians flourished
338 Philip of Macedon killed
323 The death of Alexander the Great, aged 33, after founding the Macedonian empire
312 Demosthenes put to death
264 Beginning of the Punic war
218 The second Punic war began. Hannibal passed the Alps
187 Antiochus the Great defeated and killed
149 The third Punic war began
146 Carthage destroyed by Publius Scipio
107 Cicero born
55 Cæsar's first expedition against Britain
48 The battle of Pharsalia, between Pompey and Cæsar
44 Cæsar killed in the senate-house, aged 56
31 The battle of Actium. Mark Antony and Cleopatra defeated by Augustus
8 Augustus became an emperor of Rome, and the Roman empire was at its greatest extent
4 Our Saviour's birth.

Christian Æra.

14 Augustus died at Nola
27 John baptized our Saviour
33 Our Saviour's crucifixion
36 St. Paul converted
43 Claudius' expedition into Britain.
53 Caractacus carried in chains to Rome
61 Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans
70 Titus destroys Jerusalem
286 The Roman empire attacked by the northern nations
319 The Emperor Constantine favoured the Christians
325 The first general Council of Nice
406 The Goths and Vandals spread into France and Spain
410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric
426 The Romans leave Britain
449 The Saxons arrive in Britain
455 Rome taken by Genseric
536 Rome taken by Belisarius
597 St. Agustine arrives in England
606 The power of the Popes began
622 The flight of Mahomet
637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens
774 Pavia taken by Charlemagne
828 The seven kingdoms of England united under Egbert
886 The university of Oxford founded by Alfred the Great
1013 The Danes, under Sueno, got possession of England
1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks
1066 The conquest of England, under William, duke of Normandy, since called William the Conqueror
1096 The first crusade to the Holy Land
1147 The second crusade
1172 Henry II. took possession of Ireland
1189 The Kings of England and France went to the Holy Land
1192 Richard I. defeated Saladin at Ascalon [John
1215 Magna Charta signed by king
1227 The Tartars, under Gingiskan, over-ran the Saracen empire
1283 Wales conquered by Edward the First
1293 The regular succession of the English parliaments began
1346 The battle of Cressy
1356 The battle of Poictiers
1381 Wat Tyler's insurrection
1399 Richard II. deposed and murdered. Henry IV. became king
1400 Battle of Damascus, between Tamerlane and Bajazet
1420 Henry V. conquered France
1420 Constantinople taken by the Turks

1423 Henry VI. an infant, crowned king of France, at Paris
1440 The art of seal-engraving applied to printing with blocks
1483 The two sons of Edward the Fourth murdered in the Tower, by order of their uncle Richard, who ascended the throne
1485 The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and Henry VII.
1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies
1517 The reformation begun by Luther
1534 The reformation begun in England, under Henry VIII.
1588 The destruction of the Spanish Armada
1602 Queen Elizabeth died, and James I. of Scotland, ascended the English throne
1608 The invention of telescopes
1642 Charles I. demanded the five members
1645 The battle of Naseby
1649 King Charles beheaded
1660 The restoration of Charles II.
1666 The great fire of London
1688 The Revolution in England, James II. expelled, and William and Mary crowned
1704 Victory over the French, at Blenheim, gained by John, duke of Marlborough
1714 Queen Anne dies, and George the First, of Hanover, ascends the throne of England
1718 Charles the Twelfth of Sweden killed, aged 36
1727 Sir Isaac Newton died
1760 George II. died
1775 The American war commenced
1783 America acknowledged independent
1789 The revolution in France
1793 Louis XVI. beheaded
1798 The victory of the Nile by Nelson
1799 Bonaparte made First Consul of France
1803 War re-commenced between France and England
1805 The victory of Trafalgar gained by Nelson, who was killed
1808 The empire of the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, extended over France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Holland, and Spain.
1811 George, Prince of Wales, declared Regent.
1812 The Burning of Moscow
1814 Napoleon abdicated the Throne of France, and the Bourbons restored
1815 Napoleon returned from Elba

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, for the worlds which roll round them.

"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handywork." The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times; and first sung that majestic hymn, which future and more enlightened ages should chant forth in praise to the Founder of Worlds.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different Systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has at its centre a star, or sun, which shines by its own native light; and round which several orders of opake globes revolve; reflecting with more or less brilliancy the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the works of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged

all around us at immense distances from each other: attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds, doubtless, peopled with millions of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity!

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are with equal wisdom contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us; and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe.

Those stars which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their annual orbits.

Our earth has one satellite or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has besides, a luminous and beautiful ring, surrounding his body, and detached from it.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty-seven planetary bodies, but we are not certain that there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes; and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shown us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which, from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies: their long tracks are now calculated by astronomers, who can foretel their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy we learn that the stars are innumerable; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens, as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus, were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shewn by later astronomers.

The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars. What then must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance! The sun is about a million times greater than all the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

While the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated, they turn round their

own centres, by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining atom.

A rare, transparent, and elastic substance, surrounds the earth to a certain height. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds: an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures and the richness of their colouring; or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away; and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is that of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

It has its phases, or gradual and periodical increase and decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun, which enlightens it, and the earth, on which it reflects the light that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former seem to be land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest; these project a shadow, the length of which has been measured, and its track ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours in proportion to the size of the moon: whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon; light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts: and considerable changes have been seen among these; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and Herschel, are comparatively but little known; the first, because he is too near the sun; the last two, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly; the Sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity; and the size of which equals, and very often exceeds, the surface of our globe.

Every thing in the universe is systematical; all is combination, affinity, and connexion.

From the relations which exist between all parts of the world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relations which unite all the worlds to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings that compose it; in the number, the extent, and the quality, of their effects; and in the sum of happiness that arises from it.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND ZODIAC

THE *Sun* revolving on his axis turns,
And with creative fire intensely burns;
First *Mercury* completes his transient year,
Glowing, refulgent, with reflected glare;
Bright *Venus* occupies a wider way,
The early harbinger of night and day;
More distant still, *our globe* terraqueous turns,
Nor chills intense, nor fiercely heated burns;
Around her rolls the lunar orb of light,
Trailing her silver glories through the night;
Beyond our globe the sanguine *Mars* displays
A strong reflection of primeval rays;
Next belted *Jupiter* far distant gleams,
Scarcely enlightened with the solar beams;
With four unfixt receptacles of light,
He towers majestic through the spacious height.
But farther yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,
And six attendant luminaries drags;
Investing with a double ring his pace,
He circles through immensity of space.
On the earth's orbit see the various signs,
Mark where the Sun, our year completing, shines
First the bright *Ram* his languid ray improves;
Next glaring wat'ry through the *Bull* he moves:
The am'rous *Twins* admit his genial ray:
Now burning, through the *Crab* he takes his way;
The *Lion*, flaming, bears the solar power;
The *Virgin* faints beneath the sultry shower.
Now the just *Balance* weighs his equal force,
The slimy *Serpent* swelters in his course;
The sabled *Archer* clouds his languid face;
The *Goat* with tempests urges on his race.
Now in the *Water* his faint beams appear,
And the cold *Fishes* end the circling year.

Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions of the Globes, composing the Solar System.

Sun and Planets.	*Annual Period round the sun.*	*Diameter in miles.*	*Dist. from the Sun in E. miles.*	*Hourly Motion.*
SUN	.....	820,000	.....	.....
Mercury ..	87 d. 23 h.	3,100	37,000,000	95,000
Venus	224 d. 17 h.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000
Earth	365 d. 6 h.	7,970	95,000,000	58,000
Moon	365 d. 6 h.	2,480	95,000,000	2,200
Mars	686 d. 23 h.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000
Jupiter	4 32 d. 12 h.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000
Saturn	10759 d. 7 h.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000
Herschel ..	34845 d. 1 h.	35,109	1800,000,000	7,000

Besides several hundred Comets, which revolve round the Sun, in fixed but unascertained periods, and four small planets between Mars and Jupiter called Asteroids.

POETRY.

1. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man
Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek
Has been a channel to a flood of tears.

Yon house, erected on the rising ground,
With tempting aspect drew me from the road;
For Plenty there a residence has found,
And Grandeur a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.

Oh! take me to your hospitable dome;
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold:
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb,
For I am poor, and miserably old.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

2. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

By Addison.

THE Lord my pasture shall prepare,
And feed me with a shepherd's care:
His presence shall my wants supply,
And guard me with a watchful eye;
My noon-day walks he shall attend,
And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,
Or on the thirsty mountain pant;
To fertile vales, and dewy meads,
My weary wand'ring steps he leads;
Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,
Amidst the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,
With gloomy horrors overspread;
My steadfast heart shall fear no ill;
For thou, O Lord! art with me still
Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
And guide me through the dreadful shade

Though in a bare and rugged way,
Through devious lonely wilds I stray,
Thy bounty shall my pains beguile:
The barren wilderness shall smile,
With sudden greens and herbage crown'd,
And streams shall murmur all around.

---

3. THE POOR MOUSE'S PETITION,

Found in the Trap where he had been confined all Night

By Mrs. Barbauld.

OH! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
For liberty that sighs;
And never let thine heart be shut
Against the wretch's cries
For here forlorn and sad I sit
Within the wiry grate
And tremble at th' approaching morn,
Which brings impending fate.

If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,
And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,
Let not thy strong oppressive force
A free-born mouse detain.

Oh! do not stain with guiltless blood,
Thy hospitable hearth,
Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
A prize so little worth.

So, when destruction lurks unseen,
Which nightly like mice may share,
May some kind angel clear thy path,
And break the hidden snare!

---

4. MY MOTHER.

By Miss Taylor.

WHO fed me from her gentle breast,
And hush'd me in her arms to rest;
And on my cheeks sweet kisses press'd?
My Mother.

When sleep forsook my open eye,
Who was it sung sweet lullaby,
And sooth'd me that I should not cry?
My Mother.

Who sat and watch'd my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradle bed;
And tears of sweet affection shed?
My Mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye
And wept, for fear that I should die?
My Mother.

Who lov'd to see me pleas'd and gay,
And taught me sweetly how to play,
And minded all I had to say?
My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well?
My Mother.

Who taught my infant heart to pray,
And love God's holy book and day;
And taught me Wisdom's pleasant way?
My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be
Affectionate and kind to thee,
Who wast so very kind to me,
My Mother?

Ah, no! the thought I cannot bear;
And if God please my life to spare,
I hope I shall reward thy care,
My Mother.

When thou art feeble, old, and grey,
My healthy arm shall be thy stay;
And I will sooth thy pains away,
My Mother

And when I see thee hang thy head,
'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed;
And tears of sweet affection shed,
My Mother.

For God, who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in his eyes,
If I should ever dare despise
My Mother.

---

5. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

By Cowper.

I WOULD not enter on my list of friends
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path,
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
For they are all, the meanest things that are
As free to live and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in his sov'reign wisdom made them all.

6. OMNIPOTENCE

By Addison.

THE spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim:
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth:
While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets, in their turn,
Confess the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark terrestrial ball;
What though no real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found;
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The Hand that made us is divine."

---

7. THE UNIVERSAL LAW.

From Barrow's *Young Christian's Library*

BLESSED Redeemer, how divine,
How righteous is this rule of thine:
Never to deal with others worse
Than we would have them deal with us!
This golden lesson, short and plain,
Gives not the mind or mem'ry pain;
And ev'ry conscience must approve
This universal law of love.

'Tis written in each mortal breast,
Where all our tend'rest wishes rest,
We draw it from our inmost veins,
Where love to self resides and reigns.

Is reason ever at a loss?—
Call in self-love to judge the cause,
And let our fondest passions show,
How we should treat our neighbours too.

How blest would every nation prove,
Thus rul'd by equity and love!
All would be friends without a foe,
And form a paradise below.

8. THE BIBLE THE BEST OF BOOKS.

From BARROW'S *Young Christian's Library.*

WHAT taught me that a Great First Cause
Existed ere creation was,
And gave a universe its laws?
The Bible

What guide can lead me to this power,
Whom conscience calls me to adore,
And bids me seek him more and more?
The Bible.

When all my actions prosper well,
And higher hopes my wishes swell
What points where truer blessings dwell?
The Bible.

When passions with temptations join,
To conquer every power of mine,
What leads me then to help divine?
The Bible.

When pining cares, and wasting pain,
My spirits and my life-blood drain,
What sooths and turns e'en these to gain?
The Bible.

When crosses and vexations teaze,
And various ills my bosom seize,
What is it that in life can please?
The Bible.

When horror chills my soul with fear,
And nought but gloom and dread appear,
What is it then my mind can cheer?
The Bible.

When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,
And mysteries my reason vex,
Where is the guide which then directs?
The Bible.

And when affliction's fainting breath,
Warns me I've done with all beneath,
What can compose my soul in death?
The Bible.

APPENDIX.

SECT. I.—*Of Letters and Syllables.*

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

The Vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound: all the other letters, and sometimes *w* and *y*, are called consonants

A dipthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable; as, *plain, fair.*

A tripthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable; as in *lieu, beauty.*

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters; as, *a, am, art.*

SECT. II.—*General Rules for Spelling.*

RULE I.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have *ll* at the close; as, *mill, sell.*

RULE II.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have one *l* only at the close; as, *mail, sail.*

RULE III.—Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l* each: as, *fulfil, skilful.*

RULE IV.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in *l*, have one *l* only at the close; as, *faithful, delightful.* Except *befall, recall, unwell.*

RULE V.—All derivatives from words ending in *l*, have one *l* only; as, *equality*, from *equal*; *fulness*, from *full.* Except they end in *er* or *ly*; as, *mill, miller*; *full, fully.*

RULE VI.—All particles in *ing*, from verbs ending in *e*, lose the *e* final; as, *have, having*; *amuse, amusing.* Except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, then they retain both; as, *see, seeing*; *agree, agreeing.*

RULE VII.—All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives; as, *brave, bravely*; *refine, refinement.* Except *judgment*, and *acknowledgment.*

RULE VIII.—All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r*; as, *refer, reference.* Except *hindrance*, from *hinder*; *remembrance*, from *remember*; *disastrous*, from *disaster*; *monstrous*, from *monster.*

RULE IX.—All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire; as, *millstone, changeable, graceless.* Except *always, also*, and *deplorable.*

RULE X.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *sin, sinner*; *ship, shipping.*

RULE XI.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, double not the consonant in derivatives; as, *sleep, sleepy*; *troop, trooper.*

RULE XII.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in a consonant, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives: as, *commit, committee*; *compel, compelled.*

Book III.—*Of the Parts of Speech, or Kinds of Words into which a Language is divided.*

The parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten; as follow:

1. An Article is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are *a*, *an*, and *the*.

2. A Noun is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood, is a noun; as, *John*, *London*, *honour*, *goodness*, *book*, *pen*, *desk*, *slate*, *paper*, *ink*; all these words are nouns.

3. An Adjective is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place, or thing.

An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs; as, a *good* man, a *fine* city, a *noble* action.

Adjectives admit of comparison: as, *bright*, *brighter*, *brightest*: except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification; as, *full*, *empty*, *round*, *square*, *entire*, *perfect*, *complete*, *exact*, *immediate*.

4. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning, unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, *their*. Pronouns adjective are, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, *who*, *this*, *that*, *those*, *these*, *which*, *what*, and some others.

5. A Verb is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing; as, I *love*, he *hates*, men *laugh*, horses *run*. In every sentence there must be a verb: in the above short examples, *love*, *hates*, *laugh*, *run*, are verbs.

An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he*, *she*, or *it*; as, the man runs, he runs, or she runs.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations: as, I *am*; thou *art*; he, she, or it, *is*: we *are*; you *are*; they *are*: I *was*; thou *wast*; he, she, or it, *was*: we *were*; ye *were*; they *were*.

6. A Participle is formed from a verb, and participates of the nature of an adjective also; as, *loving*, *teaching*, *heard*, *seen*.

7. An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it: as *yesterday* I went to town; you speak *truly*; *here* comes John.

Some adverbs admit of comparison: as, *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*; *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*. These may be also compared by the other adverbs *much*, *more*, *most*, and *very*.

Adverbs have relation to time; as, *now, then, lately, &c.*: to place; as, *here, there, &c.*: and to number or quantity, as, *once, twice, much, &c.*

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together: as, John *and* James; neither the one *nor* the other. *Albeit, although, and, because, but, either, else however, if, neither, nor, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, notwithstanding,* and *yet,* are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions: but these six following are sometimes adverbs; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then. Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs: *for* is sometimes a preposition; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

9. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of persons, places, or things, to each other: as, I go *with* him; he went *from* me; divide this *among* you.

The prepositions are as follow; *about, above, after, against, among, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, towards, under, with, within, without.*

10. An INTERJECTION is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind; as, *ah! O* or *oh! alas! hark!*

EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH;

With Figures corresponding to the Number of the preceding Definitions, over each Word.

1 2 5 1 3 3 3 2 8 4 5 1 3
The bee is a poor little brown insect; yet it is the wisest
9 3 2 7 5 1 2 9 4 3 2
of all insects. So is the nightingale with its musical notes,
4 5 1 2 8 5 1 2 9 1 2 1 3
which fill the woods and charm the ear in the spring, a little
3 2 7 7 3 8 1 2 1 2 5 1
brown bird not so handsome as a sparrow. The bee is a
2 9 2 8 2 3 5 1 2 8
pattern of diligence and wisdom. Happy is the man, and
3 5 1 2 4 7 5 3 1 3
happy are the people who wisely follow such a prudent
2
example.

5 1 2 10 4 2 7 4 5 5 4 5 2
Praise the Lord, O my soul! While I live will I sing praises
9 4 2 8 7 4 5 3 6
unto my God, and while I have any being.

Sect. IV.—*Syntax, or Short Rules for Writing and Speaking Grammatically.*

Rule 1. A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun; as, the man laughs, he laughs; the man *is* laughing; they *are* laughing. It would be improper to say, the man *laugh*, he *laugh*; or the men *is* laughing; they laughs.

Rule 2. Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer; as the pen is bad, and *it* should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen is bad, and *she* should be mended, or *he* should be mended, or *they* should be mended.

Rule 3. The pronouns *me*, *us*, *him*, *her*, are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions: as he beats *me*; she teaches *him*; he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I*; she teaches *he*; or he runs from *we*.

Rule 4. When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an *s* annexed to it; as, George's book, the boy's coat.

Rule 5. The pronoun *which* refers to things and *who* to persons; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say, the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

☞ *See also Murray's English Grammar, or Blair's English Grammar, and Blair's 500 Questions on Murray and Irving.*

Sect. V.—*Of Emphasis.*

WHEN we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong voice, it is called *accent*; but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid, is called the *emphatical* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example: *Shall you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my servant* in my stead." If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*." If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question: and the answer may be, "No, for I design to ride into *the country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

Sect. VI.—*Directions for Reading with Propriety.*

BE careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c. and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hem's*, *O's*, and *ha's*, between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it just in the same manner as you would do if you were talking about it. This is the great, general, and most important rule of all: which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults in reading.

Let the tone and sound of your voice in reading be the same as in talking; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of your stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

Place the accent upon its proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

Sect. VII.—*Of Capital Letters.*

A CAPITAL, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or end of a word; but is proper in the following cases:

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.

2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.

3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.

4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds: whether of persons, as *Thomas;* places, as *London;* ships, as the *Hopewell*, &c.

5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter; as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals: as, "when *I* walk," "thou, *O* Lord!"

Sect. VIII.—*Stops and Marks used in Writing.*

A COMMA, marked thus (,) is a pause, or resting in speech while you may count one; as in the first stop of the following example: *Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not: neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

A semicolon (;) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two; and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the foregoing example.

A colon (:) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect but not ended; as in the third stop of the foregoing example.

A period or full stop (.) denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the stop at the end of the foregoing example.

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph; sometimes accompanying the full stop, and adding to its length. When used by itself, it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question; as, *Who is that?*

A note of admiration or exclamation (!) is used when any thing is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period: as, *How great is thy mercy, O Lord of hosts!*

A parenthesis ( ) is used to include words in a sentence, which may be left out without injury to the sense; as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret (ʌ) is used only in writing, to denote that a letter or word is left out: as, *Evil communications corrupt* ^*good* *manners.*

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words: as, *watch-ing, well-taught.*

The apostrophe (') at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted; as *lov'd, tho'*, for *loved, though*, &c. It is also used to mark the possessive case; as, *the king's navy*, meaning *the king his navy.*

Quotation, or a single or double comma turned, (') or (") is put at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted out of other authors.

An asterisk, and obelisk or dagger, (* †) are used to direct or refer to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A paragraph (¶) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q

R S T U V W X Y Z &.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

, ; : . ? ! = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

Honour thy Father and Mother in the Days of thy Youth.

Do unto all Men as you would that they should do unto you.

Fear God and honour the King.

Every man should make the case of the injured his own.

We ought to pay respect to Age, because we are all desirous of living to be old.

Improve by the errors of others, rather than find fault with them.

In Childhood, be modest; in Youth, temperate; in Manhood, just; and in Old Age, prudent.

Respect your Teachers and Preceptors, and always be guided by the experience of those who are older than yourself.

Moderation in your desires and expectations, is the sure road to contentment and happiness.

LIST of FRENCH and other FOREIGN WORDS and PHRASES in common Use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.

[*The Editor considers the two following articles as by no means likely to prove the least useful in his book to a great majority of those in a situation to profit by it. He hopes, therefore, that in endeavouring to express the true pronunciation of the foreign words, he shall not be thought to have disfigured his pages beyond what the occasion warrants. Those who wish to pursue the study of the French language in the simplest manner, and to commit other words and phrases to memory, should consult* BOSSUT'S *First Book of* 3000 *Words, and his little Phrase Book.*]

Aid-de-camp (*aid-de-cóng.*) Assistant to a general.
A-la-mode (*al-a-móde.*) In the fashion.
Antique (*an-téck.*) Ancient or Antiquity.
A propos (*ap-pro-pó.*) To the purpose, Seasonably, or By the bye.
Auto da fe (*a,to-da-fá.*) Act of faith (burning of heretics.)
Bagatelle (*bag-a-tél.*) Trifle.
Beau (*bo.*) A man drest fashionably.
Beau monde (*bo-mónd.*) People of fashion.
Belle (*bell.*) A woman of fashion or beauty.
Belles lettres (*bell-letter.*) Polite literature.
Billet-doux (*bil-le-dóo.*) Love letter.
Bon mot (*bon-mó.*) A piece of wit.
Bon ton (*bon-tóng.*) Fashion.
Boudoir (*boo-dwar.*) A small private apartment.
Carte blanche (*cart-blansh.*) Unconditional terms.
Chateau (*shat-ó.*) Country-seat.
Chef d'œuvre (*she-deuvre.*) Master-piece.
Ci-devant (*see-de-vang.*) Formerly.
Comme il faut (*com-e fó.*) As it should be.
Con amore (*con-a-mó-re.*) Gladly.
Conge d'elire (*congee-de-léer.*) Permission to choose.
Corps (*core.*) Body.
Coup de grace (*coo-de grass.*) Finishing stroke.
Coup de main (*coo-de-máin.*) Sudden enterprise.
Coup d'œil (*coo-deil.*) View, or Glance.
Debut (*de-bu.*) Beginning.
Denouement (*de-nooa-móng.*) Finishing, or Winding up.
Dernier ressort (*dern-yair res-sór.*) Last resort.
Depôt (*des-pó.*) Store, or Magazine
Dieu et mon droit (*dew-a-mon-drwau.*) God and my right.
Double entendre (*doo-ble-un-tander.*) Double meaning.
Douceur (*doo seur.*) Present, or Bribe.
Eclaircissement (*ec-lair-cis-móng*) Explanation.
Eclat (*ec-lá.*) Splendour.
Eleve (*el-ave.*) Pupil.
En bon point (*an-bon-póint.*) Jolly
En flute (*an-flute.*) Carrying guns on the upper deck only.
En masse (*an-máss.*) In a mass.
En passant (*an-pas-sang.*) By the way.
Ennui (*an-wée.*) Tiresomeness.
Entree (*an-tráy.*) Entrance.
Faux pas (*fo-pá.*) Fault, or Misconduct.
Honi soit qui mal y pense (*hó-nee swau kee mal e penss.*) May evil happen to him who evil thinks.
Ich dien (*ik-deen.*) I serve.
Incógnito. Disguised, or Unknown.
In petto. Hid, or In reserve.
Je ne scais quoi (*ge-ne-say-kwau.*) I know not what.
Jeu de mots (*zheu-de-mó.*) Play upon words.
Jeu d'esprit (*zheu-de-sprie.*) Play of wit.

L'argent (*lar-zhang.*) Money, or Silver.
Mal-a-propos (*malap-rop-ó.*) Unseasonable, or Unseasonably.
Mauvaise honte (*mo-vaiz honte.*) Unbecoming bashfulness.
Nom de guerre (*nong des gi'ir.*) Assumed name.
Nonchalance (*non-shal-ance.*) Indifference.
Outre (*oot-ráy.*) Preposterous.
Perdue (*per-due.*) Concealed.
Petit maitre (*pétte e máiter.*) Fop.
Protege (*pro-te-zhay.*) A person patronised and protected.
Rouge (*roogc.*) Red, or red paint.
Sang froid (*sang-froau.*) Coolness
Sans (*sang.*) Without.
Savant (*sav ang.*) A learned man
Soi-disant (*swau-dee zang.*) Pretended.
Tapis (*tap-ée.*) Carpet.
Trait (*tray.*) Feature.
Tete a tete (*tait-a-táit.*) Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons.
Unique (*yew-néck.*) Singular.
Valet de chambre (*val'-e-de-shamb.*) Footman.
Vive la bagatelle (*veev la bag-a-tél.*) Success to trifles.
Vive le roi (*véev-ler-wau.*) Long live the king.

EXPLANATION of LATIN WORDS and PHRASES in common use among English Authors

N. B. The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.

Ad ar-bit'-ri-um. *At pleasure.*
Ad cap-tan'-dum. *To attract.*
Ad in-fin'-i-tum. *To infinity.*
Ad lib'-it-um. *At pleasure.*
Ad ref-er-end'-um. *For consideration.*
Ad va-lo'-rem. *According to value.*
A for-ti-o'-ri. *With stronger reason.*
A'-li-as. *Otherwise.*
Al'-ib-i. *Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere.*
Al'-ma ma'-ter. *University.*
Ang'-li-ce. *In English.*
A pos-te-ri-o'-ri. *From a latter reason, or Behind.*
A pri-o'-ri. *From a prior reason.*
Ar-ca'-na. *Secrets.*
Ar-ca'-num. *Secret.*
Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. *Personal argument.*
Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num. *Argument of blows.*
Au' di al'-ter-am par'-tem. *Hear both sides.*
Bo'-na fi'-de. *In reality.*
Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di. *Passion for writing.*
Com'-pos men'-tis. *In one's senses.*
Cre'-dat, or Cre'-dat Ju-dæ'-us. *A Jew may believe it (but I will not)*
Cum mul'-tis a'-li-is. *With many others.*
Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o. *With privilege.*
Da'-tum, or Da'-ta. *Point or points settled or determined.*
De fac'-to. *In fact.*
De'-i gra'-ti-a. *By the grace or favour of God.*
De ju'-re. *By right.*
De'-sunt cæt'-er-a. *The rest is wanting.*
Dom'-in-e di'-ri-ge nos. *O Lord direct us.*
Dram'-a-tis per-so'-næ. *Characters represented.*
Du-ran'-te be'-ne pla''-ci-to. *During pleasure.*
Du-ran'-te vi'-ta. *During life.*
Er'-go. *Therefore.*
Er-ra'-ta. *Errors.*
Est'-o per-pet'-u-a. *May it last for ever*
Ex. *Late, As, The ex-minister means, The late minister.*
Ex of-fi''-ci-o. *Officially.*
Ex par'-te. *On the part of, or One side.*
Fac sim'-i-le. *Exact copy or resemblance.*
Fe'-lo de se. *Self-murderer.*

Fi-at *Let it be done, or made.*
Fi'-nis. *End.*
Gra'-tis. *For nothing.*
Ib-i'-dem. *In the same place.*
I'-dem. *The same.*
Id est. *That is.*
Im-pri-ma'-tur. *Let it be printed.*
Im-pri'-mis. *In the first place.*
In' cœ-lo qui'-es (se'-lo-qui'-ese.) *There is rest in heaven.*
In for'-ma pau'-per-is. *As a pauper, or poor person.*
In com-men'-dam. *For a time.*
In pro'-pri-a per-so -na. *In person.*
In sta'-tu quo. *In the former state.*
In ter-ro'-rem. *As a warning.*
Ip'-se dix'-it. *Mere assertion.*
Ip'-so fac'-to. *By the mere fact.*
I'-tem. *Also, or Article.*
Ju'-re di-vi'-no. *By divine right.*
Lo'-cum te'-nens. *Deputy.*
Mag'-na char'-ta (kar'-ta.) *The great charter of England.*
Me-men'-to mo'-ri. *Remember that thou must die.*
Me'-um and tu'-um. *Mine and thine.*
Mul-tum in par'-vo. *Much in a small space.*
Ne'-mo me im-pu'-ne la-ces'-set. *Nobody shall provoke me with impunity.*
Ne plus ul'-tra. *No farther, or Greatest extent.*
No'-lens vo'-lens. *Willing or not.*
Non com'-pos, *or* Non com-pos men'-tis. *Out of one's senses.*
O tem'-po-ra, O mo'-res. *O the times, O the manners.*
Om'-nes. *All.*
O'-nus. *Burden.*
Pas'-sim. *Every where.*
Per se. *Alone, or By itself.*
Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co. *For the public benefit.*
Pro and con. *For and against.*
Pro for'-ma. *For form's sake.*
Pro hac vi'-ce. *For this time.*
Pro re na'-ta. *For the occasion.*
Pro tem'-po-re. *For the time, or For a time.*
Quis sep-er-a-bit. *Who shall separate us?*
Quo an'-im-o. *Intention.*
Quo-ad. *As to.*
Quon'-dam. *Former.*
Re-qui-es'-cat in pa'-ce. *May he rest in peace!*
Re-sur'-gam. *I shall rise again.*
Rex. *King.*
Scan'-da-lum mag-na-tum. *Scandal against the nobility.*
Sem-per e-a'-dem, or sem'-per i'-dem. *Always the same.*
Se-ri-a'-tim. *In regular order.*
Si'-ne di'-e. *Without mentioning any particular day.*
Si'-ne qua non. *Indispensable requisite, or condition.*
Spec-tas et tu spec-tab'-e-re. *You see and you will be seen.*
Su'-i gen'-e-ris. *Singular, or Unparalleled.*
Sum'-mum bo'-num. *Greatest good.*
Tri'-a junc'-ta in u'-no. *Three join in one.*
U'-na vo'-ce. *Unanimously.*
U'-ti-le dul'-ci. *Utility with pleasure.*
Va'-de me'-cum. *Constant companion.*
Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum. *As in a looking-glass.*
Ver'-sus. *Against.*
Vi'-a *By the way of.*
Vi'-ce. *In the room of.*
Vi'-ce ver'-sa. *The reverse.*
Vi'-de. *See.*
Vi-vant rex et re-gi-na. *Long live the king and queen.*
Vul'-go. *Commonly.*

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing

A B. or B. A. (*ar'-ti-um bac-ca-lau'-re-us.*) Bachelor of Arts.
A. D. (*an'-no Dom'-in-i.*) In the year of our Lord.
A. M. (*an'-te me-rid'-i-em.*) Before noon. Or (*an-no mun'-di.*) In the year of the world.
A. U. C. (*an'-no ur'-bis con-di'-ta.*) In the year of Rome.
Bart. Baronet.
B. D. (*bac-ca-lau'-re-us dir-in-i'-tis.*) Bachelor of divinity.
B. M. (*bac-ca-lau'-re-us med-i-ci'-næ.*) Bachelor of medicine.

Co. Company.
D. D. (*dic-in-it-a'-tis doc'-tor.*) Doctor of divinity.
Do. (Ditto.) The like.
F. A. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis an-ti-qua-ri-o'-rum so'-ci-us.*) Fellow of the antiquarian society.
F. L. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis Lin-næ-æ so'-ci-us.*) Fellow of the Linnean society.
F. R. S. & A. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis re'-gi-æ so'-ci-us et as-so-ci-a-tus.*) Fellow of the royal society and associate.
F. S. A. Fellow of the society of arts.
G. R. (*Georgius rex.*) George king
I e. (*id est.*) That is
Inst. Instant, (or, Of this month.)
Ibid. (*ib-i'-dem.*) In the same place.
Knt. Knight.
K. B. Knight of the Bath.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
L.L. D. (*le'-gum d'-c-tor.*) Doctor of laws.
M. D. (*med-i-ci-næ doc-tor.*) Doctor of medicine.
Mem. (*me-men'-to.*) Remember.
M.B. (*med-i-ci-næ bac-ca-lau-re-us*) Bachelor of medicine.
Messrs. or MM. Messieurs, or Misters.
M. P. Member of parliament.
N. B. (*nó-ta bé-ne.*) Take notice.
Nem. con. or Nem. diss. (*nem-i-ne con-tra di-cen-te*, or *Nem-i-ne dis-sen-ti-en-te.*) Unanimously.
No. (*nú-me-ro.*) Number.
P. M (*post me-rid'-i-em.*) Afternoon.
St. Saint, or Street.
Ult. (*ul'-ti-mo.*) Last, or of last month.
Viz. (*Vi-del'-i-cet.*) Namely.
&c. (*et cet-er-a.*) And so on, And such like, or, And the rest

FIGURES AND NUMBERS

	Arabic.	*Roman.*
One	1	I.
Two	2	II
Three	3	III.
Four	4	IV.
Five	5	V.
Six	6	VI.
Seven	7	VII.
Eight	8	VIII.
Nine	9	IX.
Ten	10	X.
Eleven	11	XI.
Twelve	12	XII.
Thirteen	13	XIII.
Fourteen	14	XIV.
Fifteen	15	XV.
Sixteen	16	XVI.
Seventeen	17	XVII.
Eighteen	18	XVIII.
Nineteen	19	XIX.
Twenty	20	XX.
Twenty-one	21	XXI.
Twenty-five	25	XXV.
Thirty	30	XXX.
Forty	40	XL
Fifty	50	L
Sixty	60	LX
Seventy	70	LXX.
Eighty	80	LXXX
Ninety	90	XC
One Hundred	100	C
Two Hundred	200	CC
Three Hundred	300	CCC
Four Hundred	400	CCCC
Five Hundred	500	D
Six hundred	600	DC
Seven Hundred	700	DCC.
Eight Hundred	800	DCCC.
Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC
One Thousand	1000	M.

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-three. 1823 MDCCCXXIII.

A complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

CHARACTERS.

⊏ Equal.	× Multiplied by.	: : So is.	½ One-third.
— Minus, or less.	÷ Divided by.	: To.	¼ Half.
+ Plus, or more.	: Is to.	¼ Quarter.	¾ 3 Quarters.

Money Table.

	s.	d.		l.	s.
12 Pence is	1	0	20 Shillings	1	0
20	1	8	30	1	10
30	2	6	40	2	0
40	3	4	50	2	10
50	4	2	60	3	0
60	5	0	70	3	10
70	5	10	80	4	0
80	6	8	90	4	10
90	7	6	100	5	0
100	8	4	110	5	10
110	9	2	120	6	0
120	10	0	130	6	10
130	10	10	140	7	0
140	11	8	150	7	10
144	12	0	160	8	0
180	15	0	170	8	10
200	16	8	180	9	0
240	20	or	190	9	10
one Pound.			200	10	0

	s.	d.
A Dollar is	4	9
Half-a-Crown	2	6
A Crown	5	0
Half-a-Guinea	10	6
A Guinea	21	0
A Noble	6	8
A Mark	13	4

Practice Tables.

Aliquot parts of a Pound.		Aliquot parts of a Shilling.	
s. d.		d.	
10 0 is	½	6 is	½
6 8	⅓	4	⅓
5 0	¼	3	¼
3 4	⅙	2	⅙
2 6	⅛	1½	⅛
1 8	1/12	1	1/12

Troy Weight.

24 Grains make	1 Pennyweight
20 Pennyweights	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	1 Pound

Multiplication Table.

Twice	2	are 4	5 times	8	are 40
	3	6		9	45
	4	8		10	50
	5	10		11	55
	6	12		12	60
	7	14	6 times	6	are 36
	8	16		7	42
	9	18		8	48
	10	20		9	54
	11	22		10	60
	12	24		11	66
3 times	3	are 9		12	72
	4	12	7 times	7	are 49
	5	15		8	56
	6	18		9	63
	7	21		10	70
	8	24		11	77
	9	27		12	84
	10	30	8 times	8	are 64
	11	33		9	72
	12	36		10	80
4 times	4	are 16		11	88
	5	20		12	96
	6	24	9 times	9	are 81
	7	28		10	90
	8	32		11	99
	9	36		12	108
	10	40	10 times	10	are 100
	11	44		11	110
	12	48		12	120
5 times	5	are 25	11 times	11	are 121
	6	30		12	132
	7	35	12 times	12	are 144

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drams make	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	1 Pound
28 Pounds	1 Quarter
4 Quarters or 112lb.	1 Hund. wt.
20 Hund. wt.	1 Ton.

Bread.	lb.	oz.
A peck loaf weighs	17	6
A half Peck	8	11
A Quartern	4	5

Wine Measure.

2	Pints	make	1 Quart
4	Quarts		1 Gallon
10	Gallons		1 Anker
31½	Gallons		1 Barrel
42	Gallons		1 Tierce
63	Gallons		1 Hogshead
84	Gallons		1 Puncheon
2	Hogsheads		1 Pipe
2	Pipes		1 Tun

Hay.

A Load ... contains ...36 Trusses
A Truss....weighs ....56 Pounds

Apothecaries' Weight.

20	Grains	make	1 Scruple
3	Scruples		1 Dram
8	Drams		1 Ounce
12	Ounces		1 Pound

Long Measure.

4	Inches	make	1 Hand
12	Inches		1 Foot
3	Feet		1 Yard
6	Feet		1 Fathom
5½	Yards		1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles		1 Furlong
8	Furlongs		1 Mile
3	Miles		1 League
69½	Miles		1 Degree

Square Measure.

144	Square Inches ...1	Square Foot
9	Square Feet.....1	Square Yard
30¼	Square Yards 1	Square Pole
40	Square Poles 1	Square Rood
4	Square Roods....1	Square Acre
640	Square Acres 1	Square Mile

Cubic Measure.

1728	Cubic Inches 1	Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet 1	Cubic Yard

Square and Cube Numbers.

Nos.	*Squares.*	*Cubes.*
2	4	8
3	9	27
4	16	64
5	25	125
6	36	216
7	49	343
8	64	512
9	81	729
10	100	1000

Cloth Measure

2¼	Inches	make	1 Nail
1	Nails		1 Quarter
4	Qrs. or 36 Inches		1 Yard
5	Quarters		1 Ell

Ale and Beer Measure.

2	Pints	make	1 Quart
4	Quarts		1 Gallon
9	Gallons		1 Firkin
2	Firkins		1 Kilderkin
2	Kilderkins		1 Barrel
54	Gallons		1 Hogshead
2	Hogsheads		1 Butt

Dry Measure.

2	Pints	make	1 Quart
4	Quarts		1 Gallon
2	Gallons		1 Peck
4	Pecks		1 Bushel
8	Bushels, or 2 Sacks		1 Quarter
36	Bushels		1 Chaldron

Time.

60	Seconds	make	1 Minute
60	Minutes		1 Hour
24	Hours		1 Day
7	Days		1 Week
4	Weeks		1 Lunar Month

12 Calendar Months, or 365 Days and 6 Hours, make 1 Year.

Paper and Books.

24	Sheets	1 Quire
20	Quires	1 Ream
2	Reams	1 Bundle
4	Pages	1 Sheet Folio
8	Pages	1 Sheet Quarto
16	Pages	1 Sheet Octavo
24	Pages	1 Sheet Duodecimo
36	Pages	1 Sheet Eighteens.

The Months.

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one;
Except in leap-year, at which time
February's days are twenty-nine.

N. B. For other correct Tables, see JOYCE's *Arithmetic.*

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. N. or M.

Q. Who gave you this name?

A. My godfathers and my godmothers in my baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

Q. What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith. And, Thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee?

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help, so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

Catechist. Rehearse the articles of thy belief.

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ, his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead: he ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world.

Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind.

Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

Q. You said that your godfathers and godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's commandments. Tell me how many there be.

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus; saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?

A. I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Q. What is thy duty towards God?

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him; to fear him; and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength: to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

Q. What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me; to love, honour, and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters; to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters; to hurt nobody by word or deed; to be true and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering; to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity; not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Catechist. My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve him, without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's prayer.

A. Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. What desirest thou of God in this prayer?

A. I desire my Lord God, our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me and to all people; that we may worship

nim, serve him, and obey him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God, that he will send us all things that be needful, both for our souls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers, ghostly and bodily; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and therefore I say, Amen, so be it.

Q. How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his church?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, baptism, and the supper of the Lord.

Q. What meanest thou by this word sacrament?

A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. How many parts are there in a sacrament?

A. Two; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Q. What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?

A. Water, wherein the person is baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. What is the inward and spiritual grace?

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness; for, being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

Q. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?

A. Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. Why was the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?

A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. What is the outward part, or sign, of the Lord's Supper?

A. Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. What is the inward part or thing signified?

A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper.

Q. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

Q. What is required of them who come to the Lord's Supper?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins: steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death; and be in charity with all men.

N. B. The Editor, for the accommodation of every class of students, has annexed the valuable catechisms of DR. WATTS, *and a very instructive Social Catechism by* MR. BARROW. *These, with the aid of* MRS. PELHAM'S *First Catechism, will convey much valuable information to every juvenile mind.*

The First Catechism, *by* Dr. Watts.

Question. Can you tell me, child, who made you?—Answer. The great God who made heaven and earth.

Q. What doth God do for you?—A. He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

Q. And what must you do for this great God, who is so good to you?—A. I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

Q. Where doth God teach us to know him and to please him?—A. In his holy word, which is contained in the Bible.

Q Have you learned to know who God is?—A. God is a spirit: and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

Q. What must you do to please him?—A. I must do my duty both towards God and towards man.

Q. What is your duty to God?—A. My duty to God, is to fear and honour him, to love and serve him, to pray to him, and to praise him.

Q. What is your duty to man?—A. My duty to man, is to obey my parents, to speak the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

Q. What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?—A. Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

Q. And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?—A. Then I shall be a wicked child, and the great God will be very angry with me.

Q. Why are you afraid of God's anger?—A. Because he can kill my body, and he can make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

Q. But have you never done any thing to make God angry with you already?—A. Yes; I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

Q. What do you mean by sinning against God?—A. To sin against God, is to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

Q. And what must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?—A. I must be sorry for my sins; I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and to serve him better for the time to come.

Q. Will God forgive you if you pray for it?—A. I hope he will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done, and what he has suffered.

Q. Do you know who Jesus Christ is?—A. He is God's own son; who came down from heaven to save us from our sins, and from God's anger.

Q. What has Christ done towards the saving of men?—A. He obeyed the law of God himself, and hath taught us to obey it also.

Q. And what hath Christ suffered in order to save men?—A. He died for sinners who have broken the law of God, and who deserved to die themselves.

Q. Where is Jesus Christ now?—A. He is alive again, and gone to heaven; to provide there for all that serve God, and love his son Jesus.

Q. Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?—A. No; I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own Spirit, if I ask him for it.

Q. Will Jesus Christ ever come again?—A. Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. For what purpose is this account to be given?—A. That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. What must become of you if you are wicked?—A. If I am wicked I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. And whither will you go if you are a child of God?—A. If I am a child of God I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. *Amen.*

The Catechism of the Scripture Names in the Old Testament, by Dr. Watts.

Question. Who was Adam?—Answer. The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

Q. Who was Eve?—A. The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.

Q. Who was Cain?—A. Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.

Q. Who was Abel?—A. A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.

Q. Who was Enoch?—A. The man who pleased God, and he was taken up to heaven without dying.

Q. Who was Noah?—A. The good man who was saved when the world was drowned.

Q. Who was Job?—A. The most patient man under pains and losses.

Q. Who was Abraham?—A. The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.

Q. Who was Isaac?—A. Abraham's son, according to God's promise.

Q. Who was Sarah?—A. Abraham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

W. Who was Jacob?—A. Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.

Q. What was Israel?—A. A new name that God gave himself to Jacob.

Q. Who was Joseph?—A. Israel's beloved son, but his brethren hated him, and sold him.

Q. Who were the twelve Patriarchs?—A. The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

Q.—Who was Pharaoh?—A. The king of Egypt, who destroyed the children; and he was drowned in the Red Sea.

Q. Who was Moses?—A. The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel.

Q. Who was Aaron?—A. Moses's brother, and he was the first high-priest of Israel.

Q. Who were the Priests?—A. They who offered sacrifices to God, and taught his laws to men.

Q. Who was Joshua?—A. The leader of Israel when Moses was dead, and he brought them into the promised land.

Q. Who was Samson?—A. The strongest man, and he slew a thousand of his enemies with a jaw-bone.

Q. Who was Eli?—A. He was a good old man, but God was angry with him for not keeping his children from wickedness.

Q. Who was Samuel?—A. The prophet whom God called when he was a child.

Q. Who were the prophets?—A. Persons whom God taught to foretel things to come, and to make known his mind to the world.

Q. Who was David?—A. The man after God's own heart, who was raised from a shepherd to be a king.

Q. Who was Goliah?—A. The giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

Q. Who was Absalom?—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

Q. Who was Solomon?—A. David's beloved son, the king of Israel, and the wisest of men.

Q. Who was Josiah?—A. A very young king, whose heart was tender, and he feared God.

Q. Who was Isaiah?—A. The prophet who spoke more of Jesus Christ than the rest.

Q. Who was Elijah?—A. The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Q. Who was Elisha?—A. The prophet who was mocked by the children, and a wild bear tore them to pieces.

Q. Who was Gehazi?—A. The prophet's servant who told a lie, and he was struck with a leprosy, which could never be cured.

Q. Who was Jonah?—A. The prophet who lay three days and three nights in the belly of a fish.

Q. Who was Daniel?—A. The prophet who was saved in the lions' den, because he prayed to God.

Q. Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?—A. The three Jews who would not worship an image: and they were cast into the fiery furnace, and were not burnt.

Q. Who was Nebuchadnezzar?—A. The proud king of Babylon, who ran mad, and was driven among the beasts.

The Scripture Names in the New Testament.

Q. Who was Jesus Christ?—A. The Son of God, and the Saviour of men.

Q. Who was the Virgin Mary?—A. The mother of Jesus Christ.

Q. Who was Joseph the Carpenter?—A. The supposed father of Christ, because he married his mother.

Q. Who were the Jews? A. The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and God chose them for his own people.

Q. Who were the Gentiles?—A. All the nations before the Jews.

Q. Who was Cæsar?—A. The emperor of Rome, and the ruler of the world.

Q. Who was Herod the Great?—A. The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town in hopes to kill Christ.

Q. Who was John the Baptist?—A. The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come

Q. Who was the other Herod?—A. The king of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

Q. Who were the disciples of Christ?—A. Those who learnt of him as their master.

Q. Who was Nathanael?—A. A disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

Q. Who was Nicodemus?—A. The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night.

Q. Who was Mary Magdalene?—A. A great sinner, who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair.

Q. Who was Lazarus?—A. A friend of Christ, whom he raised to life, when he had been dead four days.

Q. Who was Martha?—A. Lazarus's sister, who was cumbered too much in making a feast for Christ.

Q. Who was Mary, the sister of Martha?—A. The woman that chose the better part, and heard Jesus preach.

Q. Who were the Apostles?—A. Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief ministers of his gospel.

Q. Who was Simon Peter?—A. The apostle that denied Christ and repented.

Q. Who was John?—A. The beloved apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.

Q. Who was Thomas?—A. The apostle who was hard to be persuaded that Christ rose from the dead.

Q. Who was Judas?—A. The wicked disciple who betrayed Christ with a kiss.

Q. Who was Caiaphas?—A. The high-priest who condemned Christ.

Q. Who was Pontius Pilate?—A. The governor of Judea, who ordered Christ to be crucified.

Q. Who was Joseph of Arimathea?—A. A rich man, that buried Christ in his own tomb.

Q. Who were the four Evangelists?—A. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; who wrote the history of Christ's life and death.

Q. Who were Ananias and Sapphira?—A. A man and his wife who were struck dead for telling a lie.

Q. Who was Stephen?—A. The first man who was put to death for Christ's sake.

Q. Who was Paul?—A. A young man who was first a persecutor, and afterwards an apostle of Christ.

Q. Who was Dorcas?—A. A good woman, who made clothes for the poor, and she was raised from the dead.

Q. Who was Elymas?—A. A wicked man who was struck blind for speaking against the gospel.

Q. Who was Apollos?—A. A warm and lively preacher of the gospel.

Q. Who was Eutychus?—A. A youth who slept at sermon; and falling down, was taken up dead.

Q. Who was Timothy?—A. A young minister, who knew the scriptures from his youth.

Q. Who was Agrippa?—A. A king, who was almost persuaded to be a Christian.

A SOCIAL OR BRITON'S CATECHISM,

(*From* BARROW'S *Young Christian's Library.*)

Q. What are your social duties?

A. As a subject of the king of England, I am bound to obey the laws of my country.

Q. Why were they made?

A. For the protection and security of all the people.

Q. What mean you by protection?

A. I mean protection against violence, oppression, injustice, and ungovernable passions, which would often lead men to injure and destroy one another, if they were not restrained by wise laws.

Q. What do you mean by security?

A. I mean the security of my property, which is the reward of my own industry, or that of my parents and ancestors, and is secured to me for my own benefit and enjoyment by the Constitution.

Q. How are the laws of England made?

A. By the three estates of the realm in parliament, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons; each of which must agree to every new law.

Q. What is the King?

A. The supreme power entrusted with the execution of the laws, the fountain of honour and mercy, the head of the church, and the director of the naval and military forces of the empire.

Q. What is the House of Lords?

A. It consists of the Archbishops and Bishops, of the Dukes, Marquisses Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of the realm, and is the court of final appeal in all law-suits.

Q. What is the House of Commons?

A. It consists of 658 representatives of the people, freely and independently elected to assist in making laws, and to grant such taxes to the crown as they deem necessary for the use of the state.

Q. What are the chief objects of the laws?

A. For the prevention of crimes, by punishment for the example of others, such as death, transportation, imprisonment, whipping, and pillory.

Q. For what crimes is the punishment of death inflicted?

A. For treason, murder, house-breaking, house-burning, highway robbery, piracy, rioting, forgery, coining, robbing employers, and many other heinous crimes.

Q. How are criminals put to death?

A. By being hanged by the neck; traitors are afterwards quartered; and murderers dissected; and highway robbers and pirates are sometimes hung in chains on gibbets.

Q. For what offences are criminals transported?

A. For buying stolen goods, for perjury, for small thefts, picking pockets, and many other crimes.

Q. Where are they transported?

A. Those who are transported for life, are sent to Botany Bay, a country thirteen thousand miles from England; and those for fourteen or seven years, are kept to hard labour in prison ships.

Q. For what crimes are offenders whipped, imprisoned, or put in the pillory?

A. Chiefly for various kinds of thefts and frauds, and for not getting their livelihood in an honest way; and also for such mischievous practices as hurting or maiming dumb animals, cutting down young trees, and other offences.

Q. How is the guilt of an offender ascertained?

A. By public trial in a court of law, in which twelve impartial persons are a sworn jury to decide truly whether they all think him guilty or not guilty.

Q. Is there no other investigation?

A. Yes, before a magistrate, when the accuser must swear that the accused committed the crime; and afterwards before a grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen, twelve of whom must agree in opinion that he ought to be put on his trial.

Q. When and where do trials of criminals take place?

A. At Sessions held quarterly in every county town; or at Assizes held twice in every year, before one or two of the king's twelve judges.

Q. What becomes of a culprit after his crime has been sworn against him before a justice of the peace, and before his trial?

A. He is allowed to give bail for his appearance, if his crime is a bailable offence; but if it is a high crime, as theft, highway robbery, house-breaking, forgery, or murder, he is committed to the county gaol, to await his trial at the next sessions or assizes.

Q. After his trial what becomes of him?

A. If he is acquitted, he is a freeman as soon as the jury have pronounced him NOT GUILTY. But if they find him GUILTY, he receives the sentence of the law, and is either whipped, imprisoned, transported, or hanged, unless some circumstances should appear, and he should receive the king's pardon.

Q. Does the law punish first and second offences alike?

A. Yes, the law makes no distinction, and considers all crimes as equally meriting punishment, but for second offences there is less chance of obtaining pardon from the king.

Q. What are the means of avoiding offences?

A. Constantly to avoid temptation; to shun bad or loose company; never to spend more than your income; never to do what your conscience tells you is wrong; and always to remember you are in the presence of God, who

will punish you hereafter, if you escape the punishment of the laws in this world.

Q. What are the other motives for avoiding crimes?

A. The experience of all wicked men, that a life of crime is a life of anxiety, trouble, torment, and misery; their frequent declarations that they would give the world itself to be restored to a state of innocency and virtue; and also the known fact, that content, health, cheerfulness, and happiness, attend a good conscience, and an honest and virtuous life.

Q. What is a Constable?

A. An officer of the king, who is sworn to keep the peace, and to seize all who break the peace in his presence; he also takes into custody, under the authority of the warrant of a magistrate, all persons charged with offences. While in the execution of his duty, his person is held sacred, and to assault him is severely punished by the laws.

Q. What is a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace?

A. A gentleman who holds a commission from the king, or in a corporation under some royal charter, to hear charges against offenders, and, in heinous cases, to commit them for trial; in others, when so empowered by law, to inflict small punishments. He also hears and determines questions relative to vagrants, soldiery, publicans, &c. and he forms part of the court of sessions before which offenders are tried.

Q. What is a Sheriff?

A. The king's civil deputy in the county, whose duty it is to keep in safe custody, without unnecessary severity, all persons committed by justices for trial; to keep and maintain the courts of law; to summon grand and petit juries honestly and impartially; to preside at county elections; to execute all writs civil and criminal, and to put in force all the sentences of the courts of law.

Q. What is a Lord Lieutenant?

A. The king's military deputy in the county, whose duty it is to regulate whatever regards the military force of the county.

Q. What is a Grand Juryman?

A. One who is summoned by the sheriff, to attend the sessions and assizes, there to hear the charges against offenders on oath, and honestly determine, whether they are so satisfactorily made out, in regard both to fact and intention, as to justify the putting of the accused on his trial, which decision must be affirmed by at least twelve of the jury.

Q. What is a Petit Juryman?

A. One who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, and who is sworn with eleven others, to hear and carefully weigh the evidence on every trial; and according to that evidence to declare, without fear or affection, whether he thinks the accused *guilty* or *not guilty*, as well in regard to the fact as the intention.

Q. Is the duty of a Petit Juryman important?

A. Yes—it is the most important and most sacred duty which a British subject can be called upon to perform. The life, liberty, property, honour, and happiness of individuals and families being in the disposal of every one of the persons composing a jury; because every one must agree separately to the verdict before it can be pronounced; and because every juryman is sworn and bound to decide according to his own private view of the question, and not according to the views or wishes of others.

Q. What is a Member of Parliament?

A. A gentleman chosen freely and independently by the electors of towns or counties, on account of their high opinion of his talents and integrity to repre-

sent them in the house of commons or great council of the nation, where it is his duty to support the interests, liberties, and constitution of the realm.

Q. Who are Electors?

A. Persons who are authorised by law to elect members of parliament. In cities or towns they consist of freemen, burgesses, or housekeepers; and in counties, of persons who possess a freehold in land or house worth forty shillings per annum. They are obliged to swear that they have not accepted or received the promise of any bribe; and, in truth, the honest performance of the duty of an elector is as important to the country, as that of a juryman to an individual.

Q. Why are Taxes collected?

A. For the maintenance of the state; for the support of the king's forces; for the protection of the nation against foreign invaders; and for all the purposes which are essentia he true ends of social union and the happiness of a nation. Of the nature and amount of all taxes, the glorious constitution of England makes the representatives of the people in parliament the sole arbiters and judges.

Q. What is the duty of good subjects?

A. To honour the king and his magistrates, and obey the laws; openly to petition the king or parliament against any real grievances, and not to harbour or encourage dissatisfaction; to earn by honest and useful industry, in their several callings, the means of subsistence; to maintain the public peace; to reverence and respect the duties of religion; and to perform every relative or social office, whether of father, husband, son, or brother; constable, overseeer, churchwarden, juryman, or magistrate, with honour, humanity, and honesty; on all occasions *doing towards others as they would be done unto.*

KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND from the CONQUEST to 1814.

Kings' Names.	*Began their Reign.**	Y.	M.
The Normans.			
W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20	10
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12	10
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35	3
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18	10
The Normans and Saxons.			
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34	8
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9	9
John	1199 April 6	17	6
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56	0
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34	7
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19	6
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50	4
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22	3
The House of Lancaster.			
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13	5
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9	5
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38	6
The House of York.			
Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22	1
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0	2
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2	2

Kings' Names.	*Began their Reign.*	Y.	M.
The Houses United.			
Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23	8
Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37	9
Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28	6	5
Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5	4
Q. Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17	44	4
The Union of the two Crowns of England and Scotland.			
James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22	0
Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	23	10
Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	36	0
James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4	0
The Revolution.			
Will. & Mary	1689 Feb. 13	13	0
Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12	4
George 1	1714 Aug. 1.	12	10
George 2	1727 June 11	33	4
George 3	1760 Oct. 25		

Crowned Sept 22, 1761.

Ireland united, Jan. 1801.

* Each King began to reign on the day his predecessor died.

PRAYERS.

A Morning Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

O LORD, thou who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day! defend us in the same by thy mighty power, and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight.

Particularly we beg thy blessing upon our present undertakings. Prevent us, O Lord! in all our doings, with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in these and all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally, by thy mercy, obtain ever lasting life.

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds; that we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance: but we beseech thee through thy great goodness, to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understandings, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives.—Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good; that we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lord KING GEORGE, and all the Royal Family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under his Majesty, in Church and State; as also upon all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school.

These prayers, both for them and ourselves, we humbly offer up in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer; concluding in his perfect form of words.

"Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

An Evening Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools

ACCEPT, we beseech thee, O Lord! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day; for thy gracious protection and preservation; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and improvement of our minds, for all the comforts of this life; and the hope of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father, we humbly pray thee, all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

What we know not, do thou teach us; instruct us in all the particulars of our duty, both towards thee and towards men; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight.

Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered, and duly followed. And whatsoever good desires thou hast put into any of our hearts, grant that, by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect: that thy name may have the honour; and

we, with those who are assistant to us in this our work of instruction, may have comfort at the day of account.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord! and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night. Continue to us the blessings we enjoy, and help us to testify our thankfulness for them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lord King GEORGE, and all the Royal Family.

Bless all those in authority in church and state; together with all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy.

These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name, and as the disciple of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord; in whose words we sum up all our desires. *Our Father, &c.*

A Morning Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me from the perils of the night past, who hast refreshed me with sleep, and raised me up again to praise thy holy name.

Incline my heart to all that is good: that I may be modest and humble, true and just, temperate and diligent, respectful and obedient to my superiors; that I may fear and love thee above all things; that I may love my neighbour as myself, and do to every one as I would they should do unto me.

Bless me, I pray thee, in my learning: and help me daily to increase in knowledge, and wisdom, and all virtue.

I humbly beg thy blessing upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house.*] Grant them whatsoever may be good for them in this life, and guide them to life everlasting.

I humbly commit myself to thee, O Lord! in the name of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and in the words which he himself hath taught me:

Our Father, &c.

An Evening Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY be to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me the day past, who hast defended me from all the evils to which I am constantly exposed in this uncertain life, who hast continued my health, who hast bestowed upon me all things necessary for life and godliness.

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father! to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this day: help me carefully to remember them, and duly to improve them: that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

I humbly beg thy blessing also upon all our spiritual pastors, and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house.*] Let it please thee to guide us all in this life present, and to conduct us to thy heavenly kingdom.

I humbly commit my soul and body to thy care this night; begging thy gracious protection and blessing, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour; in whose words I conclude my prayer. *Our Father, &c.*

A short Prayer on first going into the Seat at Church.

LORD! I am now in thy house: assist, I pray thee, and accept of my services. Let thy Holy Spirit help mine infirmities; disposing my heart to seriousness, attention, and devotion: to the honour of thy holy name, and the benefit of my soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Amen.*

Before leaving the Seat.

BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace before Meals.

SANCTIFY, O Lord! we beseech thee, these thy productions to our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meals.

BLESSED and praised be thy holy name, O Lord, for this and all thy other blessings bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Weight and Value of Gold Coins Current in this Province, in Currency and Livres and Sols.

GOLD. *Eng. Portuguese and American.*	Weight. *dwts.*	*grs.*	Currency. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	Old Currency. *Livres.*	*Sols*
A Guinea	5	6	1	3	4	28	0
A half do	2	15	0	11	8	14	0
A third do	1	18	0	7	9½	9	6¾
Johannes	18	0	4	0	0	96	0
A half do	9	0	2	0	0	48	0
A Moidore	6	18	1	10	0	36	0
An Eagle	11	6	2	10	0	60	0
A half do	5	15	1	5	0	30	0
Spanish and French.							
A Doubloon	17	0	3	14	6	89	8
A half do	8	12	1	17	3	44	14
A Louis d'Or coined before 1793	5	4	1	2	8	27	4
A Pistole do. do.	4	4	0	18	3	21	18
The 40 francs coined since 1792	8	6	1	16	2	43	8
The 20 francs	4	3	0	18	1	21	14

N. B.—Two pence farthing is allowed for every grain under or over weight on English, Portuguese and American Gold; and two pence one fifth of a penny on Spanish and French. Payments in Gold above 20*l.* may be made in bulk; English, Portuguese and American at 89*s.* per oz.; French and Spanish at 87*s.* 8½*d*, deducting half a grain for each piece.

To turn Sterling into Currency, add one ninth part of the Sterling Sum to itself, and the amount will be Currency.

FINIS.

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